

# Illinois Nature Preserves Commission



819 NORTH MAIN STREET  
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61103  
815/964-6666

*Executive Secretary:*  
GEORGE B. FELL

## NOTICE OF FIELD TRIP IN CONNECTION WITH 64TH MEETING

### MEMBERS

*Chairman:*  
DR. DALE E. BIRKENHOLZ  
Department of  
Biological Sciences  
Illinois State University  
Normal, Illinois 61761  
309/436-6567

*Vice-Chairman*  
FREDERICK KALIVODA  
321 West State Street  
Rockford, Illinois 61101  
815/968-5761

*Secretary:*  
DR. PETER SCHRAMM  
Knox College  
Galesburg, Illinois 61401  
309/343-0112

WARREN DeWALT  
624 Weilner Street  
Naperville, Illinois 60540  
312/355-2630

DR. JOHN EBINGER  
Department of Botany  
Eastern Illinois University  
Charleston, Illinois 61920  
217/581-3525

DR. JAMES FRALISH  
Department of Forestry  
Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale, Illinois 62901  
618/453-3341

GORDON GRAVES  
480 South May Avenue  
Kankakee, Illinois 60901  
815/933-6500

DR. ALAN HANEY  
Department of Botany  
University of Illinois  
Urbana, Illinois 61801  
217/333-4396

DR. STANLEY E. HARRIS, JR.  
Department of Geology  
Southern Illinois University  
Carbondale, Illinois 62901  
618/453-3351

THERE WILL BE A FIELD TRIP TO SAND PRAIRIE - SCRUB OAK NATURE PRESERVE AND REAVIS NATURE PRESERVE, MASON COUNTY, ON THE AFTERNOON OF THURSDAY, JULY 14, BEGINNING AT 1:30 P.M.

THE ASSEMBLY PLACE WILL BE SOUTH OF HAVANA, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE BLACKTOP ROAD THAT RUNS EAST AND WEST BETWEEN BATH AND ILLINOIS ROUTE 97, AT A POINT 3 1/4 MILES EAST OF BATH AND 3 3/4 MILES WEST OF ROUTE 97.

THERE WILL BE OPPORTUNITY TO OBSERVE THE RESULTS OF THE HERBICIDE APPLICATION THAT WAS DONE ON THE BLACK LOCUSTS LAST YEAR AND THE BURNING THAT WAS DONE THIS SPRING.

AFTER VISITING SAND PRAIRIE - SCRUB OAK AND REAVIS HILL PRAIRIE, IT WILL PROBABLY BE POSSIBLE TO MAKE A BRIEF STOP TO SEE FUNKS GROVE ON THE WAY TO BLOOMINGTON - NORMAL.

WE'LL EXPECT TO HAVE DINNER SOMEWHERE IN BLOOMINGTON. PARTICIPANTS MUST MAKE THEIR OWN LODGING ARRANGEMENTS. ONE OF THE ACCOMPANYING MAPS SHOWS THE LOCATIONS OF MOTELS IN THE BLOOMINGTON - NORMAL AREA.

WE'D APPRECIATE IT IF YOU WOULD FILL OUT AND RETURN THE ACCOMPANYING CARD IMMEDIATELY.

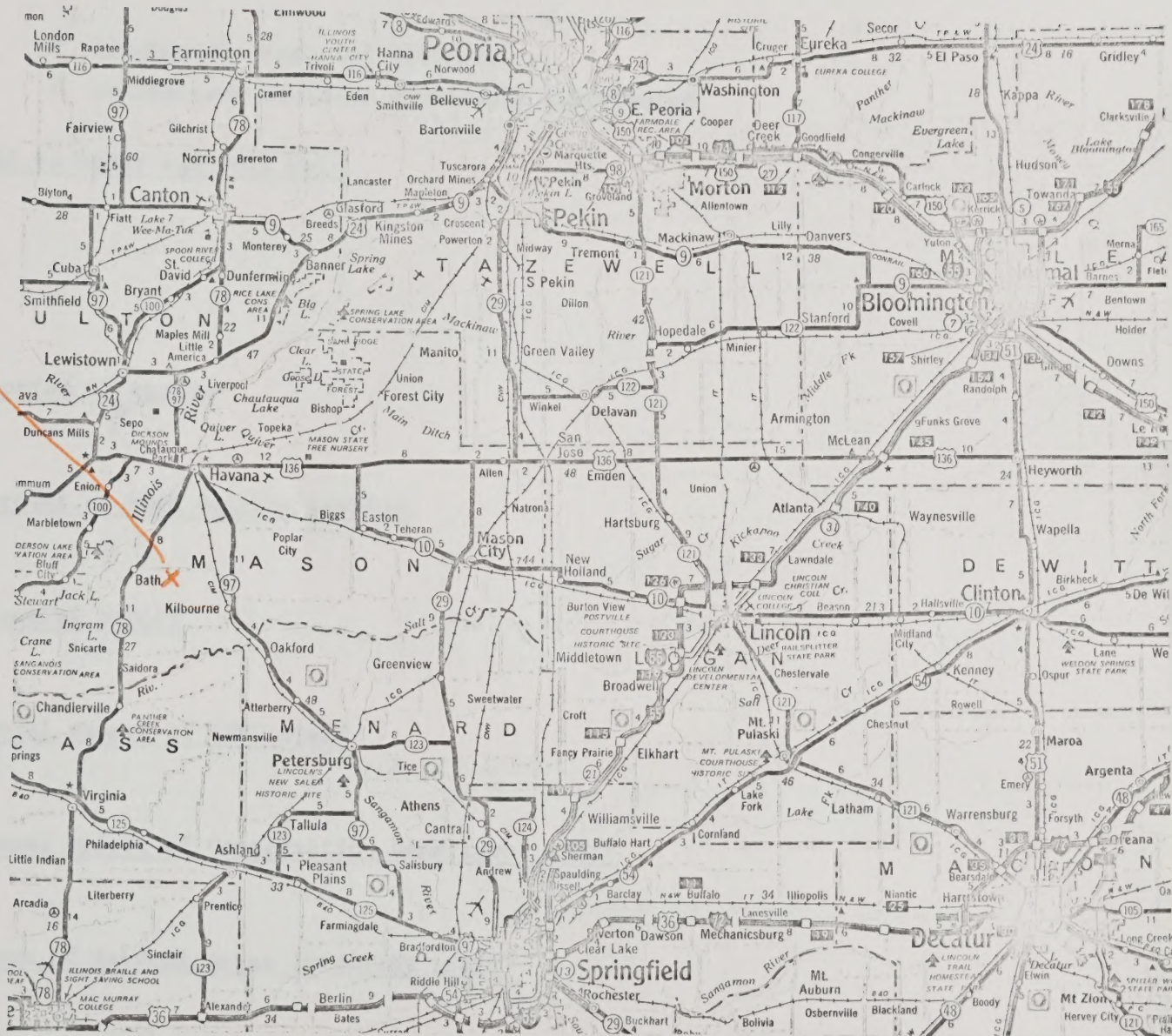
GEORGE B. FELL  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

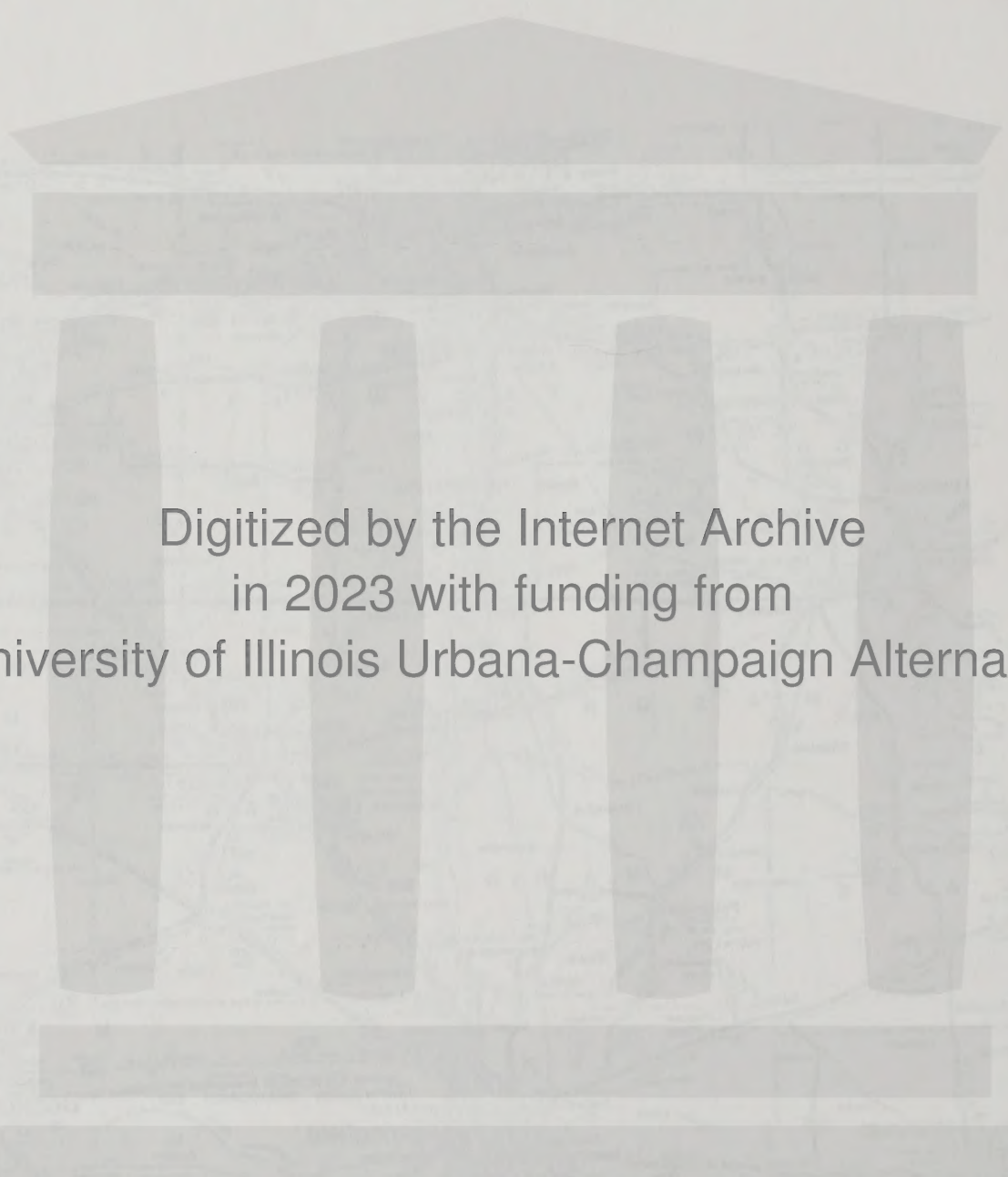






# SAND PRAIRIE - SCRUB OAK NATURE PRESERVE





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2023 with funding from  
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Alternates

<https://archive.org/details/illinoisnaturepr6419illi>



ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVE COMMISSION

AGENDA -- SIXTY-FOURTH MEETING

Room 202 Felmley Hall of Science  
Illinois State University  
Normal, Illinois  
10:00 a.m., July 15, 1977

\* Documentary material herewith

# Documentary material previously distributed

✓ 1) Call to order and roll call

✓ 2) Adoption of agenda

✓ 3) Approval of 63rd meeting minutes

✓ 4) Financial report

✓ 5) General report of INPC staff

✓ 6) General report of Conservation Department staff

✓ 7) Report of Natural Areas Inventory staff

8) Special reports

✓ A) Rare & endangered species study

REPORT

✓ Sheviak & Thom  
part. *anympl*





✓ \* B) Commission appropriation, FY78

The Commission's FY78 appropriation, which was killed in the House of Representatives on May 31, was restored in the Senate. The House then concurred with restoration.

A transcript of the House debate on the matter is included herewith.

REPORT  
Fell

*\$78200<sup>00</sup>*

✓ C) Biennial report 1975-1976

The biennial report has been completed. Initial distribution has been made and there will be additional distribution.

*~~2412~~ 2912 reports printed (\$1500<sup>00</sup>)*

REPORT  
Fell

✓ 9) Next meeting arrangements

Proposed date and place of next meeting was October 7 and 8 at Apple River Canyon State Park, Apple River.

*Fri Sat.*

✓ 10) Natural Heritage Preservation Bill (S.B. 882)

Prior action: Natural Heritage Preservation Bill (S.B. 882) endorsed 63-12 (R435); A committee appointed to negotiate with Department of Conservation 63-12.

No change in status since last meeting, pending response from the Department of Conservation.

REPORT  
Fell





✓ \* 11) Agreement for services of Natural Land Institute & Plan of Work, FY78

The Chairman has executed, in behalf of the Commission, the agreement between the Department of Conservation, the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, and the Natural Land Institute for services of the Natural Land Institute for FY78 and a plan of work. Also he has approved the scope of work as proposed to the Natural Land Institute by the Department of Conservation.

REPORT  
Fell

ACTION  
✓ Ratify & affirm action of the  
Chairman,

✓ 12) FY78 Budget & Personnel

REPORT  
Fell

✓ \* 13) Endangered Species Protection Board.

Discussion of coordination between Endangered Species Protection Board and Illinois Nature Preserves Commission,

REPORT  
Thom

✓ \* 14) Exotic species

Discussion of relationship of exotic species to natural areas and State policies and practices regarding planting of exotics is proposed.

*Mostly as Rosa multiflora*

ACTION  
To be considered.

✓ 15) Garden Show exhibit

It is proposed that the Commission have an exhibit at the Garden Show in Chicago in 1978.

REPORT  
DeWalt





AREAS

16) Cook Co.--Wolf Road Prairie

Development is being pushed by some landowners.

*near  
West Chester*

REPORT  
Fell & Paulson

*NO* ACTION *None*  
To be considered.

✓ \* 17) Johnson Co.--Little Black Slough, dedication.

Prior action: Acquisition & dedication of suitable portions recommended  
43-19 (R255)

The Department of Conservation is recommending dedication of 750 acres  
in two tracts and an additional 30 acres of dedicated buffer,

REPORT  
Schwegman

ACTION.  
Preliminary approval of dedication  
to be considered *with suggestion that more  
tupelo trees be included.*

✓ \* 18) Kankakee Co.--Kankakee River Nature Preserve addition, Will County

Prior action: Preliminary approval 50-27 (R318)

*corrected*  
The Department of Conservation proposes to dedicate two tracts  
totalling 115 acres as an addition to Kankakee River Nature  
Preserve. (The original dedication is in Kankakee County, the addition  
is in Will County)

REPORT  
Schwegman

ACTION  
Final approval of dedication  
to be considered.

✓ \* 19) Lake Co.--Chain-O'-Lakes State Park, dedication

Prior action: Areas around and including Turner Lake and Mud Lake,  
and natural cattail marshes and meadows in Grass Lake qualify for  
dedication 41-19 (R225); Preliminary approval of dedication 56-16 (R379)

The Department of Conservation proposes to dedicate two tracts  
totalling approximately 183 acres. The Department proposes to  
continue having the area open to hunting.

REPORT  
Schwegman

*Much argument.  
Mud Lake returned without  
hunting.*

ACTION  
To be considered

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..



- 20) Mason Co.--Sand Prairie Scrub Oak Nature Preserve, Management, black locust control  
Prior action: Basal application of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, injection of Tordon, and bulldozing to eliminate black locust, approved 59-24 (R408); Use of Krenite as a herbicide for control of black locust on three acres, approval affirmed 60-14 (R413)

The Natural Areas Section proposes expanded use of Krenite, including aerial application.

*Krenite most effective.*

REPORT  
Schanzle

ACTION - *Approval.*  
To be considered

- # 21) Monroe Co.--Fults Hill Prairie Nature Preserve addition, dedication,  
Prior action: Preliminary approval 63-19 (R441)

ACTION  
Final approval of dedication  
to be considered.

- \* 22) Piatt Co.--Allerton Park  
Prior action: Dedication approved in principle 25-10 (R83).

James J. Costello, Legal Counsel for the University of Illinois has recommended that the Board of Trustees decline the Commission's proposal for the dedication of Allerton Park.

REPORT  
Fell

ACTION  
To be considered

- 23) Pulaski Co.--Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve, dusky salamander  
Prior action: Approval of Ronald Brandon's permit to collect dusky salamander reaffirmed 63-17 (R439)

Andy West has made another study of relative abundance of the dusky salamander following collecting activity by Dr. Brandon.

- \* 24) Warren Co.--Spring Grove Cemetery, dedication  
Prior action: Preliminary approval of dedication 62-25 (R433)

ACTION  
Final approval of dedication





✓ 25) Winnebago Co.--Harlem Hills Nature Preserve, Windsor Road extension

Prior action: Informal agreement in principle that southerly alignment was preferable to bisecting the preserve 62-26

Preparations are being made for holding public hearing on allowing intrusion of Windsor Road extension in southwesterly edge of nature preserve.

REPORT  
Fell

26) Other areas

*Summit Ordinance*

27) Other business

28) Adjournment 4:03

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

1911

1911



# ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

## MINUTES OF SIXTY-THIRD MEETING

May 6, 1977

### INDEX

<u>Areas</u>	<u>Item</u>
Adams & Brown Co's--Siloam Springs State Park	6
Bureau Co.--Miller-Anderson Woods Nature Preserve	6
Bureau Co.--Myer Woods (R436)	13
Grundy Co.--Goose Lake Prairie	6
Hancock Co.--Mississippi River Sand Hills Nature Preserve	6
Iroquois Co.--Iroquois County Conservation Area	6
Johnson Co.--Little Black Slough	14
Kankakee Co.--Kankakee River State Park	6
Lake Co.--Chain-O'-Lakes State Park	6
Lake Co.--Illinois Beach Nature Preserve	6
Lake Co.--Shaw Prairie & Woodland (R437)	15
LaSalle Co.--Margery C. Carlson Nature Preserve (R438)	16
LaSalle Co.--Starved Rock Nature Preserve	6
Marshall Co.--Marshall County Conservation Area	6
Mason Co.--Reavis Nature Preserve	6
Mason Co.--Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve	6
Mason Co.--Sand Ridge State Forest (R440)	18
McHenry Co.--Moraine Hills State Park	6
Monroe Co.--Fults Hill Nature Preserve (R441)	6, 19
Ogle Co.--Castle Rock Nature Preserve	6
Pulaski Co.--Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve (R439)	17
Randolph Co.--Piney Creek Ravine	6
Wabash Co.--Beall Woods Nature Preserve	6
Will Co.--DesPlaines Conservation Area	6
Will Co.--Thorn Creek Woods (R442)	20
Winnebago Co.--Bell Bowl (Airport) Prairie (R443)	21
Winnebago Co.--Harlem Hills Nature Preserve	6, 22
<u>Commission affairs</u>	
Approval of 62nd meeting minutes	3
Biennial report 1975-1976	11, 26
Financial report	4
Next meeting arrangements	9
Resignation of Commission member	5
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
CETA	29
Contract for services of Natural Land Institute	10, 25
Endangered Species Protection Board	8, 23, 28
Entrance signs	30
Exotic species	27
Natural Areas Inventory	7
Natural Heritage Preservation Bill (S.B.882) (R435)	12
Personnel	24
Rare & endangered species study	8
Special use permits	5
Staff activities	5
Student intern	5





ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

MINUTES OF SIXTY-THIRD MEETING

(Subject to approval of the Commission at 64th meeting)

Dixon Springs State Park  
Dixon Springs, Illinois  
1:30 p.m., May 6, 1977

63-1) Call to order:

The meeting convened at 1:30 p.m. pursuant to the call of Chairman Birkenholz.

Members present: Dr. Dale E. Birkenholz, Warren DeWalt, Dr. John Ebinger, Dr. James Fralish, Dr. Alan Haney, Dr. Stanley E. Harris, Frederick Kalivoda, and Dr. Peter Schramm.

Member absent: Gordon Graves.

Others present: George B. Fell, Executive Secretary, and Max Hutchison, Gerald Paulson and Richard Thom, Field Representatives, Illinois Nature Preserves Commission; John Schwegman, Robert Schanzle and Andy West, Natural Areas Section, Department of Conservation; Harry Wirth, Executive Assistant to Director, Department of Conservation; Neil Gaston, Director, and Rhona Schulz, Director of Development, Illinois Chapter, The Nature Conservancy; Dr. Alfred Koelling, Illinois State Museum; Dr. Kenneth Robertson and Dr. Leland Crane, Illinois Natural History Survey; John White, Randy Nyboer, Don Kurz, and Kathryn Kerr, Natural Areas Inventory; Jerry Clutz, U. S. Forest Service; Rich Zimmerman, Dixon Springs Agricultural Center; Dr. Ronald Brandon; Judy Faulkner; Barbara Fell; Ellen Hardin; Mike Homoya; Betty Kalivoda; Dr. Paul Shildneck; Lew Stannard; and Veronica West.

63-2) Adoption of agenda:

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the draft agenda be adopted subject to change of sequence by the Chairman.

63-3) Approval of 62nd meeting minutes:

It was moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Mr. DeWalt, and carried that the minutes of the 62nd meeting, held in Chicago on February 25, 1977 be approved.

63-4) Financial report:

Mr. Fell presented the following statement of Commission expenses for the period from July 1, 1976 - April 30, 1977:

Expenses incurred on behalf of INPC by members & Natural Land Institute

Travel, Commission members	\$ 1,056.99
----------------------------	-------------

Contractual services, Natural Land Institute

Personal services	\$40,557.03	
Employee benefits	6,067.71	
Unemployment compensation liability	395.43	
Insurance	187.68	
Travel, personnel	3,359.74	
Rent, utilities & maintenance	2,480.00	
Rental, office equipment	850.00	
Telephone	2,084.22	
Postage	883.38	
Office supplies	209.78	
Field supplies	133.69	
Books, maps, photos	562.61	
Duplicating	644.74	
Meeting expense	213.37	
Miscellaneous	7.00	
		<u>58,636.38</u>
		<u>\$59,693.37</u>

Cash disbursements from General Revenue Fund appropriation

Administration, including protection of areas		
Travel, Commission members	\$ 1,056.99	
Contract Project 1	27,902.66	
Biennial report		
Contract Project 2	5,732.86	
Preservation, including acquisition and dedication		
Contract Project 3	17,748.31	
Rare & endangered species		
Contract Project 4	3,725.76	
Management		
Contract Project 5	2,712.87	
		<u>\$58,879.45</u>
Difference between expenses incurred and amount reimbursed		\$ 813.92
10-month apportionment from appropriation		\$59,250.00
Amount disbursed		<u>58,879.45</u>
Surplus for period		\$ 370.55

63-5) General report of INPC staff:

Staff activities: A summary of staff activities for February, March, and April was distributed.

Special use permits: Thirteen special use permits have been approved since the last meeting.



Resignation of Commission member: Dr. Alan Haney has accepted a position in North Carolina and will be resigning from the Commission as of May 15.

Student intern: Employment of a student summer intern from Eastern Illinois University is being considered.

63-6) General report of Conservation Department staff:

Mr. Schwegman reported on the following matters:

Staff activities: A summary of staff activities from December 11, 1976 to May 6, 1977 was distributed.

Land acquisition: The Department of Conservation has optioned the final 2 tracts, totalling 128.30 acres, at Piney Creek Ravine, Randolph County.

Prescribed burning program, 1977: A list of areas burned this spring included: Miller-Anderson Woods Nature Preserve (.5 a.), Marshall County Conservation Area (5.0 a.), Starved Rock State Park (2.0 a.), Moraine Hills State Park (20.0 a.), Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve (145.0 a.), Castle Rock Nature Preserve (2.0 a.), Reavis Nature Preserve (25.0 a.), Harlem Hills Nature Preserve (10.0 a.), Mississippi River Sand Hills Nature Preserve and Kibbe Field Station, Siloam Springs State Park (3.0 a.), Kankakee River State Park (15.0 a.), Chain-O'-Lakes State Park (15.0 a.), Des Plaines Conservation Area (120 a.), Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve (980.0 a.), Fults Hill Prairie Nature Preserve (8.0 a.), and Iroquois County Conservation Area (100.0 a.).

Illinois Beach Nature Preserve, Lake County, wildfire: A destructive wildfire burned over the south part of Illinois Beach Nature Preserve on Easter Sunday, April 16. A report on the fire by Marlin Bowles was distributed.

Coal mining beneath Beall Woods, Wabash County: On March 22, Max Hutchison and John Schwegman visited Amax Coal's Wabash mine to inspect progress of mining which will extend under the nature preserve and found that mining is well within the limits of the agreed upon mining plan.

63-7) Report of Natural Areas Inventory staff:

Ms. Kerr reported on the progress of the Natural Areas Inventory. They are preparing for summer field work and have hired some new summer workers. Progress is being made on all categories of natural areas. Letters have been sent to schools on school natural areas. The computer system is set up and ready to receive data. Mr. Schwegman said Outdoor Highlights is carrying an article on the Inventory in its May 9th issue.

63-8) Rare and endangered species study:

Mr. Fell reported the Natural Land Institute has secured a \$61,420 grant from the Joyce Foundation to do a study of rare and endangered vascular plants and vertebrate animals in Illinois.

The Natural Land Institute study is already underway. Dr. Charles Sheviak has been hired as Director of the Endangered Plants Project and Richard Thom is Director of the Endangered Animals Project.

Mr. Thom said the animal study was collecting data on the habitat locations of species by interviewing people and examining museum collections and records of the Natural History Survey.

Mr. Paulson reported on progress of the plant study. Dr. Sheviak is visiting herbaria and examining their collections. A workshop to which Illinois botanists are being invited will be held on May 23 and 24, 1977 in Urbana.

Mr. Thom reported that the Endangered Species Protection Board has recently been reactivated. The Board has held several meetings and is considering holding hearings on designation of endangered Illinois animal species.

63-9) Next meeting arrangements:

It was agreed to hold the next meeting at Illinois State University, Normal, on July 15, 1977.

63-10) Contract for services of Natural Land Institute:

Mr. Fell reported that in April a revision had been made in the allocation of funds and work time between the 5 projects under the contract for services of the Natural Land Institute for FY 77. A new contract will have to be negotiated for FY 78. No major changes from the present contract are expected to be needed.

63-11) Biennial report, 1975-1976:

Mr. Paulson reported on progress in preparing the biennial report. The draft had been reviewed by the Chairman and Secretary and by the Natural Areas Section. Copies of the section on "Needs of the nature preserves system", which includes policy recommendations, were distributed to the members for comment. Discussion of this section was postponed until later in the meeting.

63-12) Natural Heritage Preservation Bill (S.B. 882):

Mr. Fell reported that discussions with the Department of Conservation following the last Commission meeting had led to a number of changes in the Natural Heritage Bill. Thereafter, the bill was introduced, on April 7, by Senators Vivian Hickey, Jack Schafer, and Howard W. Carroll as S.B. 882. A hearing was held on the bill by the Senate Agriculture, Conservation and Energy Committee April 25th. The Committee voted to assign the bill to a sub-committee that will hold a hearing during the summer to consider it and report back to the full committee at the fall session of the General Assembly. The members of the sub-committee are Senators Jerome J. Joyce, John B. Roe, and Don Wooten.

Mr. Schwegman reported that the Department supports the concept of a register. It agrees that Commission powers need clarification but doesn't agree with the current draft in this regard. He said Mr. Tamminga and Director Kenney are working on an alternate version of the bill. Mr. Schwegman requested that the Commission not take any action on S.B. 882 at this time.

Upon motion by Mr. Kalivoda, seconded by Mr. DeWalt, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:



The Commission approves the Natural Heritage Preservation Bill (S.B. 882) as drafted and encourages the Department of Conservation to make its comments and suggestions for modification of the bill as soon as possible so that the bill can be acted upon promptly by the General Assembly.

(Resolution 435)

It was moved by Mr. Kalivoda, seconded by Dr. Ebinger, and carried, that the Chairman appoint a committee to meet with representatives of the Department of Conservation to discuss differences of opinion with respect to S. B. 882 with the objective of reaching an accord prior to July 1, 1977.

63-13) Myer Woods, Bureau County:

Articles of dedication for Myer Woods had been approved by the Princeton Park District and forwarded to the Commission for approval. Preliminary approval of dedication as a nature preserve had been given by the Commission at its 62nd meeting (Resolution 431).

Upon motion by Dr. Ebinger, seconded by Dr. Haney, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves dedication as a nature preserve of real property of approximately 20 acres owned by the Princeton Park District located in Bureau County, Illinois and described as follows:

Lot 3 of the East Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 21, Township 16 North, Range 10 East of the Fourth Principal Meridian, Bureau County, Illinois, according to the Plat thereof recorded November 25, 1867 in Book A of Plats, page 32 as #44039, being the East Half of the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 21, Township 16 North, Range 10 East of the Fourth Principal Meridian, containing 20 acres, more or less.

(Resolution 436)

63-14) Little Black Slough, Johnson County:

Mr. Schwegman reviewed the Department's Little Black Slough Interim Management Plan, which had been distributed to Commission members at the 60th meeting. He said that the Department is considering dedicating approximately 760 acres of the 2,515 acres in the Little Black Slough area. It proposes that the remainder of the area be open to a variety of low intensity uses including hunting, fishing, canoeing, and backpack camping. The whole area would be managed as wilderness with two peripheral trail heads. The overall Heron Pond-Little Black Slough management unit would consist of about 1,870 acres of dedicated preserve and 1,800 devoted to other uses.

There was discussion of the Department's plan to allow hunting in the



Mr. Gaston reviewed The Nature Conservancy's role in acquiring land at Little Black Slough and expressed the Conservancy's concern that none of the area has yet been dedicated.

Mr. Fell said that having widely dispersed entrances could result in serious problems in controlling activity and use of the area.

It was moved by Mr. Kalivoda and seconded by Dr. Harris that the Commission adopt the Interim Management Plan for Little Black Slough as submitted by the Department of Conservation and approve in principle the dedication of the area recommended by the Department of Conservation as nature preserve, as shown on the Plan's land use zone map, and that a year from now the Department of Conservation and the Nature Preserves Commission should review the multiple use of the area with a view toward continuing the management plan or making such revisions as might be indicated.

There was further discussion of what area should be dedicated. Mr. White felt that the tupelo swamp was not adequately represented in the proposed nature preserve and that the best of the tupelo trees were not included.

It was moved by Dr. Haney, seconded by Dr. Schramm, and carried that the motion be tabled.

It was agreed that the Department of Conservation should review its proposed boundaries for the nature preserve and again submit its recommendation to the Commission as soon as possible.

63-15) Shaw Prairie & Woodland (Lake Forest Open Lands area), Lake County:

Dedication of the holdings of The Nature Conservancy and the Lake Forest Open Lands Association north of Laurel Avenue was considered. The area contains mesic prairie, wet prairie and disturbed woodland and is being acquired by a joint effort of The Nature Conservancy and Lake Forest Open Lands Association. It was decided to dedicate part of the Lake Forest Open Lands Association area as nature preserve and part as buffer.

Upon motion by Dr. Ebinger, seconded by Dr. Fralish, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission gives preliminary approval of the dedication of the following described real property owned by The Nature Conservancy and located in Lake County, Illinois:

Part of Section 29, T44N, R12E of the 3rd P.M.,  
Lake County, Illinois, and described under Item  
15 of the duplicated agenda of the 63rd meeting.

The Commission gives preliminary approval to the dedication as an addition to the Shaw Prairie and Woodland Nature Preserve of the following described real property owned by the Lake Forest Open Lands Association and located in Lake County, Illinois:

Parcel 1: All that part of Lot 23 of Western Addition to Lake Forest in Section 29, Township 44 North, Range 12 East of the 3rd P.M., which lies South Westerly of the center line of Skokie Ditch.

Parcel 2: All that part of Lot 25 of Western Addition to Lake Forest in Section 29, Township 44 North, Range 12 East of the 3rd P.M., described as follows: Beginning at the South East corner of said Lot 25; thence West along South line thereof 219.5 feet; thence North parallel with East line thereof 788.89 feet more or less to a point in North line thereof which is 219.5 feet West of North East corner of said Lot 25 (being also point of intersection of North line of said Lot 25 with center line of Skokie Ditch); thence East along North line of said Lot 25, 219.5 feet to North east corner of said Lot 25 and thence South along East line thereof 789.5 feet more or less to place of beginning (excepting therefrom that part thereof which lies North Easterly of center line of said Skokie Ditch), all in Lake County, Illinois.

The Commission also gives preliminary approval to the dedication as buffer to the proposed Shaw Prairie & Woodland Nature Preserve, Lake County, of real property owned by the Lake Forest Open Lands Association and described as follows:

Lot 5 and that part of Lot 8 which lies West of the Southward extension of the East line of said Lot 5, all in Owner's Subdivision of part of the North-east Quarter West of Green Bay Road and the East Half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 29, Township 44 North, Range 12 East of the Third Principal Meridian in Lake County, Illinois.

(Resolution 437)

63-16) Margery C. Carlson Nature Preserve buffer area, LaSalle County:

Articles of dedication for a buffer area to Margery C. Carlson Nature Preserve, owned by The Nature Conservancy, was presented for approval. Preliminary approval had been given at the 57th meeting (Resolution 385).

Upon motion by Dr. Haney, seconded by Dr. Ebinger, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves dedication as buffer to Margery C. Carlson Nature Preserve of real property of approximately 84.64 acres owned by The Nature Conservancy, located in LaSalle County, Illinois, and described as follows:

Part of Sections 7 and 8, T32N, R2E of the 3rd P.M., LaSalle County, Illinois, and described under Item 16 of the duplicated agenda of the 63rd meeting.

(Resolution 438)

63-17) Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve, collecting permit, Pulaski County:

A letter from the Endangered Species Protection Board reaffirming their recommendation that Ronald Brandon's permit for collecting dusky salamanders be revoked and Andy West's April 15 report on a 1977 spring sampling of relative abundance of the salamanders were distributed.

Mr. Thom reported that while the Endangered Species Protection Board had no official jurisdiction over the dusky salamander, since they had not designated it as endangered, the Board was concerned that the permit allowed collecting of a seemingly large number (200) of a species that the Commission had tentatively designated as vulnerable and that the Board may decide in the future to designate as endangered.

There was discussion with Dr. Brandon of the salamander population and of the merits of his proposed research. The dusky salamander population at Chestnut Hills is locally abundant in the nature preserve, but the species is at the edge of its range in Illinois.

Upon motion by Dr. Schramm, seconded by Mr. Kalivoda, and carried by a vote of eight in favor and one opposed, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission reaffirms its approval of Ronald Brandon's permit to collect dusky salamanders in Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve as recorded in Resolution 424.

(Resolution 439)

63-18) Sand Ridge State Forest, Mason County:

Dr. Lauren E. Brown, Associate Professor of Vertebrate Zoology, Illinois State University, had submitted a letter expressing concern about the recent proposal by the Department of Conservation to allow motorcycle riding in Sand Ridge State Forest and the effect this might have on the population of the Illinois mud turtle (Kinosternon flavescens spooneri). He proposed the habitat of the mud turtle be dedicated as a nature preserve.

Mr. Schwegman said the area has been disturbed in the past and that he believes the population of the mud turtle needs active management, such as development of more ponds, rather than just passive protection.

In discussion, the Commission indicated its interest in preservation of the mud turtle and its opinion that the turtle habitat should be protected from adverse development and use and should be appropriately managed. It was agreed that the staff should inform Dr. Brown of the Commission's concern and that there should be a followup on the situation in six months.

There was discussion of the general effect the proposed motorcycle trail would have on the State Forest.



Upon motion by Mr. DeWalt, seconded by Dr. Fralish, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission recommends that the Department of Conservation not allow motorcycle riding in Sand Ridge State Forest, Mason County, because of the damage to natural conditions and the disturbance of wildlife that would result from such use.

(Resolution 440)

63-19) Fulfs Hill Prairie Nature Preserve addition, Monroe County:

The Department of Conservation has proposed dedication of a 125-acre addition to the Fulfs Hill Nature Preserve. Dedication of this addition will add significant hill prairie, upland woods, and talus slope habitat to the existing nature preserve.

An area of 4 acres is excluded from the proposed dedication to provide a site for access development. Mr. Fell suggested that this parcel be dedicated as buffer to the nature preserve since it is part of the natural area acquired by the Department of Conservation for nature preserve purposes at the request of the Commission and since the manner of its development will affect the character, use, and protection of the nature preserve. Mr. Schwegman said the Department of Conservation was not ready to dedicate the parcel as buffer since there was not yet an agreed upon development plan for it.

Upon discussion, it was agreed to proceed with preliminary approval of the nature preserve addition without determining the question of whether or not to give final approval to dedication without inclusion of dedication of the buffer area. It was suggested that the Commission staff and the Department seek to arrive at a plan for development of the access area.

Upon motion by Dr. Ebinger, seconded by Dr. Fralish, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission gives preliminary approval to dedication as an addition to Fulfs Hill Nature Preserve of the following described real property owned by the Department of Conservation, containing 125 acres, and located in Monroe County, Illinois:

Tax Lot 42-C, containing 146.50 acres, more or less; Tax Lot 54-E, containing 3.30 acres, more or less; and Tax Lot 54-F, containing 11.30 acres, more or less; all in Survey 358 (Renault Grant) in Township 4 South, Range 10 West of the 3rd P.M., Monroe County, Illinois, as shown on pages 91 and 146 of the Surveyor's Official Plat Record "A" of Monroe County, Illinois records: EXCEPTING, however, the following described portion of said Tax Lot 42-C:

Beginning at the most southerly corner of Tax Lot 42-C; thence north  $59^{\circ}$  west 737.22 feet along the southwesterly line of said Tax Lot 42-C to a point thence north  $63^{\circ}$  west 162.78 feet along the said southwesterly line of said Tax Lot 42-C to a point; thence north  $27^{\circ}$  east 250 feet to a point thence south  $63^{\circ}$  east, a distance of 770 feet, more or less, to a point on the easterly line of said Tax Lot 42-C; thence south  $6^{\circ}15'$  west, a distance of 300 feet, more or less, along the said easterly line of said Tax Lot 42-C to the place of beginning:  
AND ALSO excepting the westerly 150 feet of said Tax Lot 54-E.

(Resolution 441)

63-20) Thorn Creek Woods, Will County:

Dedication documents were distributed for dedication of tracts owned by the Will County Forest Preserve District, the Village of Park Forest, and the Village of Park Forest South. The Will County Forest Preserve District and the Village of Park Forest have approved the dedication proposals for the tracts owned by them, and the Will County Forest Preserve District has signed its dedication.

Upon motion by Mr. Kalivoda, seconded by Dr. Ebinger, and carried, the following resolution was adopted::

The Commission gives preliminary approval to the dedication of the following described real property owned by the Will County Forest Preserve District, located in Will County, Illinois:

Part of Section 11 and 1, T34N, R13E of the 3rd P.M., Will County, Illinois and described under Item 20-A of the printed agenda of the 63rd meeting.

The Commission gives preliminary approval to the dedication of the following described real property owned by the Village of Park Forest located in Will County, Illinois:

Part of Sections 11 and 2, T34N, R13E of the 3rd P.M., Will County, Illinois, and described under Item 20-B of the printed agenda for the 63rd meeting.

The Commission also gives preliminary approval to the dedication of the following described real property owned by the Village of Park Forest South located in Will County, Illinois:

Parts of Sections 1, 2, and 11, T34N, R13E  
of the 3rd P.M., Will County, Illinois, and  
described under Item 20-C of the printed agenda  
for the 63rd meeting.

(Resolution 442)

63-21) Bell Bowl (Airport) Prairie, Winnebago County:

Mr. Thom reported that implementation of the Greater Rockford Airport's master plan would destroy a portion of the Airport Prairie, a significant natural area. The Commission staff has commented on the plan. The area has been of concern to the Commission since 1968, when it opposed destruction of the prairie by use of the area as a borrow pit.

Upon motion by Dr. Schramm, seconded by Dr. Harris, and carried,  
the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission expresses its concern for the preservation  
of the Bell Bowl Prairie, owned by Greater Rockford  
Airport Authority, in Winnebago County, and directs  
the Commission staff to urge the Airport Authority to  
preserve and protect the prairie and to work with it  
toward that end.

(Resolution 443)

63-22) Harlem Hills Nature Preserve, Windsor Road Extension, Winnebago County:

Mr. Fell reported on his discussions with representatives of the Loves Park Planning Commission and the Winnebago County Superintendent of Highways. There was discussion of the alternatives, including use of the existing Harlem Crest and Renn Hart Hills roads in lieu of a new road, at least for a trial period. The staff was directed to continue negotiations.

63-23) Endangered Species Protection Board:

There was discussion of the need for close liaison and coordination between the Endangered Species Protection Board and the Commission. The Chairman and staff were urged to work toward that goal.

The meeting was recessed at 5:10 p.m. and reconvened at 7:45 p.m.

63-24) Personnel:

There was discussion of the status of personnel. The Executive Secretary was requested to review salaries and prepare a salary schedule and budget for FY78 for consideration at the next meeting.

63-25) Contract for services of Natural Land Institute (continuation of Item 10):

Mr. Fell reviewed the agreement between the Department of Conservation, the Commission, and the Natural Land Institute for provisions of staff services by the Natural Land Institute to the Commission. He recommended re-negotiating the present contract with minor revisions for FY78.



It was moved by Dr. Schramm, seconded by Dr. Ebinger, and carried that the Chairman, with the assistance of the Executive Secretary, negotiate with the Department of Conservation and the Natural Land Institute for a new contract for the Institute to provide staff services to the Nature Preserves Commission for FY78.

63-26) Biennial report 1975-1976 (continuation of Item 11):

There was discussion of the draft statement of the needs of the nature preserves system, which is proposed to be included in the 1975-1976 biennial report. Each of the stated needs was discussed in detail and revised.

It was moved by Dr. Haney, seconded by Dr. Ebinger, and carried that the Commission approves in principle the draft "Needs of the Nature Preserves System" as revised, for inclusion in the biennial report, subject to further editing by the staff.

63-27) Exotic species:

Dr. Schramm requested that the relation of exotic species to natural areas and the State policies and practices regarding planting of exotics be included on the agenda of the next meeting for discussion.

63-28) Endangered Species Protection Board (continuation of Item 23):

There was further discussion of the relationship of the Endangered Species Protection Board and the Nature Preserves Commission, with emphasis on the need for close coordination of effort. The staff was requested to supply the members with copies of the Endangered Species Act and other background materials and to include the matter on the agenda of the next meeting for further consideration.

63-29) <sup>CETA:</sup> ~~Mr.~~ Fell said the Natural Land Institute had submitted a proposal for a grant under Title VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. This would provide for employment of several persons. No response had yet been received.

63-30) Entrance signs:

Mr. Schwegman exhibited a sample of the new entrance sign for nature preserves. These had been produced by the Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, sign shop at \$40 each, artwork included. The signs are 40"x40" on aluminum.

63-31) Adjournment:

At the hour of 9:45 p.m. the meeting was adjourned.

## ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

FINANCIAL REPORT

July 1, 1976 - June 30, 1977

Expenses incurred on behalf of INPC by members & Natural Land Institute

<u>Travel, Commission members</u>		\$ 1,516.35
<u>Contractual services, Natural Land Institute</u>		
Personal services	\$48,757.39	
Employee benefits	7,267.58	
Unemployment Compensation liability	586.18	
Insurance	245.52	
Travel, personnel	4,445.43	
Rent, utilities & maintenance	2,976.00	
Rental, office equipment	1,020.00	
Telephone	2,570.63	
Postage	821.62	
Office supplies	232.03	
Field supplies	133.69	
Books, maps, photos	1,181.56	
Duplicating	986.28	
Meeting expense	286.37	
Miscellaneous	7.00	
		<u>71,517.28</u>
		<u>\$73,033.63</u>

Cash disbursements from General Revenue Fund appropriation

Administration, including protection of areas		
Travel, Commission members	\$ 1,516.35	
Contract Project 1	34,799.74	
Biennial report		
Contract Project 2	6,607.88	
Preservation, including acquisition and dedication		
Contract Project 3	20,488.50	
Rare & endangered species		
Contract Project 4	4,560.62	
Management		
Contract Project 5	3,156.42	
	\$71,129.51	
Deduction	(29.51)	
		<u>\$71,100.00</u>
Difference between expenses incurred and amount reimbursed		\$ 1,933.63





ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION  
SIXTY-FOURTH MEETING  
STAFF REPORT

\* A) Staff activities

May - June

B) Meetings attended by staff

6/3-5 Waubesa Conference on Wetlands, Madison (Paulson)  
6/12 Lee County Preservation Society, Amboy (Fell, Thom)  
6/18 Illinois Chapter, The Nature Conservancy, Elgin (Fell, Reilly)

C) Special use permits granted

Peter L. Meserve--study of the effect and role of small mammals in the Illinois tall-grass prairie; the role of fire in the community, Goose Lake Prairie, Grundy County.  
Dr. James S. Fralish--investigate compositional changes in forest communities across environmental gradients of soil moisture and nutrients, Lusk Creek, Pope County and Posen Woods, Washington County.  
Marcia M. Grady--taxonomic survey of the Chrysophyceae and Xanthophyceae of Illinois, Statewide.  
Dennis C. Nelson--determine plant response to burning program; produce vegetation map for the prairie; make plant list; determine herbaceous plant species distribution, Goose Lake Prairie, Grundy County.  
Dr. Gabriel Edwin--Scrophulariaceae research, Illinois Beach, Lake County.  
Fred J. Wooley--breeding bird census, Goose Lake Prairie, Grundy County.  
James A. McCleary--checklist of Illinois mosses, Volo Bog, Lake County.

D) Dedications approved

Myer Woods, Bureau County (20 acres) has been approved by the Director and the Governor.

E) Legislation

A report will be presented on status of current legislation including conservation easements, Illinois Futures Commission, Endangered Species Act amendment, & Federal natural diversity preservation bill.



AREAS

F) Will Co.--Thorn Creek

The Village of Park Forest South is waiting to approve dedication until the master plan is complete. It has also proposed a different cooperative agreement between the agencies, which may delay final approval of plans for the woods until differences can be worked out.

G) Winnebago Co.--Bell Bowl (Airport) Prairie

Discussions with the Greater Rockford Airport Authority and various government agencies are continuing. The staff is proposing that the Bell Bowl Prairie be dedicated prior to construction with provisions in the dedication to allow for implementation of the approved airport master plan. This would assure that the part of the prairie that remains will be preserved.





ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

Summary of Staff Activities  
May 1, 1977 - May 31, 1977

PROJECT 1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION & PROTECTION OF AREAS

General administration

Provided general administrative service, public information, liaison with Nature Preserves Commission members and Department of Conservation staff.

Prepared for and attended 63rd INPC meeting at Dixon Springs State Park, and attended field trip to Little Black Slough, Johnson County.

Worked on follow-ups from the INPC meeting and worked on draft of the minutes of the meeting.

Interviewed student summer intern from Eastern Illinois University.

Protection

Provided IDOT information about yellowwood stand in Alexander County.

Worked on protection of the following areas:

Harlem Hills Nature Preserve, Winnebago County (Windsor Road extension)  
Lee County Area (U.S. 51 freeway construction)  
Airport Prairie (Bell Bowl Prairie) Winnebago County

PROJECT 2. BIENNIAL REPORT

Continued preparation of the biennial report.

PROJECT 3. PRESERVATION, INCLUDING ACQUISITION AND DEDICATION

Prepared and provided information for National Natural Landmark area nominations to Park Service.

Collected information for and surveyed natural areas in other states (Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and Arkansas) to help evaluate Illinois natural areas and be more capable of justifying their preservation.

Worked on preservation of the following areas:

Santa Fe Prairie, Cook County  
Savanna Ordnance Depot, Jo Daviess County  
Lyons Prairie, Lake County  
McCune Sand Prairie, Bureau County  
Big Creek, Hardin County  
Harris Land, Johnson County





Summary of Staff activities, May: -2-

Negotiated for dedication of the following areas:

Frankfort Cemetery, Will County  
Shaw Woodland, Lake County

#### RARE & ENDANGERED SPECIES

Continued work on study of rare and endangered vascular plants and vertebrate animals.

#### PROJECT 5. MANAGEMENT

Attended management committee meeting for Thorn Creek Woods, Will County.

Visited Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve, Pulaski County and looked at Dusky Salamander population.

Visited Round Bluff Nature Preserve, Johnson County and observed Tree-of-Heaven control work. Walked trail. Observed Japanese honeysuckle problem.

Surveyed Busse Woods Nature Preserve, Shoe Factory Road Nature Preserve, and Zanders Woods Nature Preserve, Cook County; Trout Park Nature Preserve, Kane County; and Rockton Bog Nature Preserve, Winnebago County.

Visited Sand Ridge State Park, Mason County to discuss Illinois mud turtle management and motorcycle trails.



ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

Summary of Staff Activities  
June 1, 1977 - June 30, 1977

PROJECT 1. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION & PROTECTION OF AREAS

General administration

Provided general administrative service, public information, liaison with Nature Preserves Commission members and Department of Conservation staff.

Drafted minutes of 63rd meeting.

Prepared meeting notices and planned for 64th meeting.

Interviewed by Chicago Sun Times and Station WSDR, Sterling

Attended hearings on Commission appropriation.

Attended the following meetings:

Illinois Chapter, The Nature Conservancy, Elgin  
Lee County Preservation Society, Amboy  
Waubesa Conference on Wetlands, Madison, Wisconsin

Protection

Consideration of natural quality and management recommendations for parts of Fern Rocks Nature Preserve and Giant City State Park, Jackson & Union counties.

Worked on protection of the following areas:

Airport Prairie (Bell Bowl Prairie), Winnebago County  
Harlem Hills Nature Preserve, Winnebago County

PROJECT 2. BIENNIAL REPORT

Completed biennial report and distributed copies to Governor, members of the legislature and interested persons.

PROJECT 3. PRESERVATION, INCLUDING ACQUISITION AND DEDICATION

Worked on preservation of the following areas:

Blackball Mines, LaSalle County  
McCune Sand Prairie, Bureau County  
Santa Fe Prairie, Cook County

Negotiated for dedication of the following areas:

Myer Woods, Bureau County  
Spring Grove Cemetery, Warren County  
Thorn Creek Woods, Will County

PROJECT 4. RARE & ENDANGERED SPECIES

Continued work on study of rare and endangered vascular plants and vertebrate animals.

Conference with representative from The Nature Conservancy to discuss coordination of endangered species program with The Nature Conservancy's Natural Heritage Program.





Supplied information on important endangered species habitat to the Natural Areas Inventory.

PROJECT 5. MANAGEMENT

Management surveillance of the following areas:

- Castle Rock Nature Preserve, Ogle County
- Franklin Creek Nature Preserve, Lee County
- Harlem Hills Nature Preserve, Winnebago County
- Rockton Nature Preserve, Winnebago County
- Shoe Factory Road Nature Preserve, Cook County
- Spring Lake Nature Preserve, Cook County





ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

	BUDGET BY OBJECT			FY78 Proposed
	FY75 Actual	FY76 Actual	FY77 Actual	
Travel, Commission members	1,430	347	1,516	1,500
Personal services				
Permanent personnel				
Salaries	43,146	47,609	48,451	52,650
Benefits		7,140	7,268	8,750
Temporary personnel	203		307	
Unemployment compensation	662	548	586	480
Workmen's compensation	144	144	245	290
	44,154	55,441	56,857	61,350
Travel, staff	4,695	3,468	4,445	3,800
Other				
General overhead				
Rent & utilities		2,472	2,472	1,500
Equipment use	3,204	645	1,020	2,400
Financing		504	504	500
Telecommunications	2,963	2,438	2,571	2,900
Postage	674	873	822	1,150
Supplies				
Office	363	236	232	280
Field		578	134	250
Books, maps, photos	429	490	1,181	750
Duplicating & paper	1,949	1,843	986	1,440
Meeting facilities	649	123	286	380
Miscellaneous	7	21	7	
	11,689	10,223	10,215	11,550
Total budget	60,538	69,479	73,033	78,200
From General Revenue Fund				
appropriation for INPC	58,000	71,100	71,100	78,200
Surplus (deficit)	(2,538)	1,621	(1,933)	



INPC APPROPRIATION FOR FY 78

INPC 64

Item 8B

Attached is a transcript of the debate in the Illinois House of Representatives on May 31, 1977 concerning Amendment No. 6 to H.B. 1593, introduced by Representative Richard Mautino. The Commission's appropriation was later restored in the Senate and the restoration was concurred in by the House of Representatives.





Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 1593."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1593. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Department of Conservation."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there floor Amendments on that?" Floor Amendments filed, Representative Deavers. Representative Mautino and Mudd, are you ready to proceed with your floor Amendments on 1593? Have you read the Bill, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee. 2 was withdrawn. Amendment #3, 4 and 5 were adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any motions with respect to Amendments 1, 3, 4 and 5?"

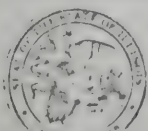
Clerk O'Brien: "No motions filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #6, Mautino. Amends House Bill 1593 as amended in Section 2, page 3 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #6 is the taking away of the appropriation of the Nature Preserve Commission in the amount of seventy-eight thousand dollars I believe is what it is. Basically, the situation is that this Commission has the authority to go out and purchase property and take it off the tax rolls of the State of Illinois. In this past year, what they've done is purchase property that was on the tax rolls and then put it in a nature preserve area so that it could not be used by the citizens of the State of Illinois. It's my feeling that since the Department of Conservation cannot, in my estimation, manage all of the lands that they have at this point in time, I think it's ridiculous for this Commission to be purchasing property and then not allowing the citizens to use it. This has happened basically in Ogle, Whiteside, Bureau, Henry, and LaSalle Counties to my knowledge, and I'm sure it's happened in other areas of the State of Illinois. And for that reason, I have put this reduction in appropriation into the Department of Conservation's budget and I'd be happy to answer any questions that anyone may have on it."







Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deavers."

Deavers: "Being a fiscal conservative, I have no opposition to this Amendment and I would move we accept it."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #6. Those in favor say 'aye'. Representative McMaster. Representative Totten, will you please sit down?"

McMaster: "Will the Sponsor of this Amendment please yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

McMaster: "Dick, I'm assuming from the counties you've mentioned that you're talking about an appropriation for the Hennepin Canal."

Mautino: "No, Sir. That's not true. Basically, they have purchased property in LaSalle County, approximately eight hundred and sixty acres and then took it out of use for the citizens of that county because they had found some wild orchids in that particular land. Also, over in Ogle County which Representative Rigney and Adams and myself appeared, the same complaint was aired. I think they took about ten thousand acres off the tax rolls and also did not allow the horsemen, et cetera to use that property. That has nothing to do with the Hennepin Canal Parkway, Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "Well, my main concern is that... you know the condition of the bridges all along that Hennepin Canal and we need all the money we can get into the Department of Conservation to fix those bridges and I want to make sure you're not taking any money out for that."

Mautino: "Only the operating money of that Commission there."

McMaster: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "Would the Sponsor yield? Representative Mautino, in your Amendment you are taking away money from them to purchase land for acquisition?"

McMaster: "No, Sir. Only the operating expenses of that Commission itself because of the major complaints we've had in downstate Illinois in the way that they've purchased property and handled the property and manage it that they do buy."





Simms: "So, in essence, you're going to be abolishing the Nature Preserves Commission."

McMaster: "I'd like to send them a message, yes, Sir, that I'm... many people are not in favor of how they're handling the program of buying land and managing that land."

Simms: "Have you had some complaints... is some of this due to the fact that some of the horsemen have not, have been denied some privileges as far as using Castle Rock State Park? That they've taken this land and prohibited that use of horsemen in this area?"

McMaster: "That's one consideration, but that's not the only one. Probably the best one is in LaSalle County where they purchased the farmland next to Deer Park Estates and they basically kicked out the archers that have been paying with their own dollars for the upkeep for that area over the past fifteen years. It would seem to me that where they have no expenses that they should let the people use the land that they purchased for outdoor recreation. And they have not been doing so."

Simms: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, speaking to the Amendment, the Nature Preserves Commission serves... I think it's a very useful tool in that it does protect some of the rare type vegetation, the natural habitat of the land before, in those areas that have, really have not been exposed to a great deal of human inhabitation or a type of recreation use. And I think it serves a valuable purpose. I don't think that all land that the State of Illinois has, state parks for example, should be subject to the horsemen for the horseback riders. And some of these very historical areas should be preserved as a historic preservation as the Nature Commission is performing at the present time. And it is with a reluctance that I oppose the Amendment because I do think that the Commission does supply a very valuable need to the State of Illinois by preserving those lands that are as close to the natural state in which our area was founded and there are not that many parcels of land in the State of Illinois that still have this natural growth. And for this reason, I would reluctantly oppose this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mautino."



1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861.

2. The second part is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861.

3. The third part is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861.

4. The fourth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861.

5. The fifth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861.

6. The sixth part is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861.

7. The seventh part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861.

8. The eighth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861.

9. The ninth part is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861.

10. The tenth part is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861.



Mautino: "I'd like to answer the Gentleman's first question."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Mautino: "Representative Simms, I think this is probably a misunderstanding because that Nature Preserve Commission if you will examine the concept behind it have no one to answer to, no even the Department of Conservation. They decide for themselves which land will be purchased and how it will be used. I agree totally that if there is some benefit to preserving a specific portion, I agree to it. Where you have wild orchids or you have some rare species, but what I'm saying is why take out eight or nine hundred acres for one or two items that could be done within, let's say, an acre of what they buy. And that's my major complaint with that particular Commission. I don't think you can basically say and I can give you specific examples, when you purchase eight hundred acres and not let anyone use them, I don't think that's such a good policy to have for the Department of Conservation."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise also as Representative Simms did in opposition to this Amendment. I've seen through the years that the Nature Preserve Commission has been very effective in conserving some areas that ought to be preserved. And I think that those of you who very often get on the Roll Call to protect the environmentalists and environmental vote, you ought to be concerned about this Amendment. I think if the environmentalists were aware that this Amendment were coming up today that they would be up in arms because the Nature Preserves Commission has been most effective and probably because of some of the Members on that Commission. They are very influential people and have done a very good job, for example, in my area, the Chain-O-Lake State Park in preserving areas that ought to be preserved. So, I would urge the Members to vote against Amendment #6 to this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the General Assembly, I realize that the Sponsor of this Amendment sort of is a little disturbed with the environmentalists who attempted to bankrupt part of his





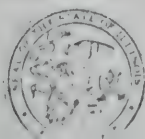
district with the Bottle Bill. I would like him to know that I did not vote for that Bill, but I don't think that this is the type of retribution that he should take. And so I would appeal to all those on the floor who may have an environmental strain running through their district that this would be a very good vote for you to vote 'no' on. I mean, even if you couldn't vote for the Bottle Bill because of various economic and/or social pressures, this Amendment you can certainly vote against because we don't want to abolish this Commission. It's a very small Commission, but it's a very effective Commission in my opinion. And I think that we ought to suggest that the people from the Central Illinois Bottle Companies have had their... had their... their hide, had our hide, had the environmentalists hide tacked on a wall and they really don't need to shove it into one of those ovens in which they melt the glass and completely disintegrate us."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I urge every one of you to give your enthusiastic support to Representative Mautino's Amendment. It's a stroke of genius and not unexpected from that particular source. I've had a little experience with the nature preserve. Let me tell you what they're doing down in my county. They're forcing on the taxpayers of that county a crabgrass area. Crabgrass - that's the last thing that we need is to preserve the crabgrass in Lawrence County. We've been afraid that the crabgrass and the Indians would take the county. What we're trying to do is build industry. And I'm sure that that's true elsewhere throughout the state. Instead of preserving nature, I urge you to preserve the taxpayers. You'll never have a better chance to help the taxpayers and seventy-eight thousand dollars worth here in the next few minutes without any demonstrable harm to anyone. Representative Mautino should get 140 votes on this Amendment. He'll certainly have mine."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Waddell."

Waddell: "Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise in opposition to this. And maybe they could get the crabs out of the grass down in Lawrence. But







nevertheless, I think that this is the wrong way to approach something like this, to hit them with a hammer, to try and get a message over because if you take a look at the work that it's done across the state as a whole, I think that they should be commended for their work instead of trying to use this means to get a message over to them. I suggest and hope that you vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "Ready for the question? Representative Mautino, to close."

Mautino: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to close by answering a few of the questions, some of those brought up by Representative Skinner. This no way, shape or form has anything to do with the Bottle Bill that was soundly defeated by the House of Representatives. What I'm attempting to do here is point out the fact that this Commission has been purchasing farmland, good farmland. They are not purchasing wasteland, but they're purchasing farmland and not allowing the citizens who are paying for this land to use it for outdoor recreation. And I know of no other way to get that message across and I've done it with this Amendment and I would appreciate an Affirmative Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #6. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Representative Von Boeckman."

Von Boeckman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I am voting 'yes' on this Bill for various reasons. Because there was an Archery Association that had kept a certain section of land in LaSalle County in first-class condition and all the wildlife grew there. And it was this Association that denied this Archery Association from staying in that position. And therefore, I think it's a good Bill, a good Amendment and I wholeheartedly endorse it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian, to explain his vote."

Mugalian: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I hope that most of my





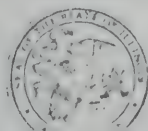
colleagues know what they're voting for here. They're voting to abolish the Nature Preserves Commission. I understand what it is to send a message, but this is like sending a message to abolish state government. This is one of our very important Commissions and a very important value that I think most of the Legislators in this hall agree with. So please, let's just see what this Amendment does. If you're at all interested in the environment, at all interested in nature and the preservation of the Flora and fauna of this state, you cannot vote green on this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Rigney, you seeking recognition?"

Rigney: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm making a rather difficult vote on this issue because we have had some problems with the Nature Preserves Commission in my legislative district. The thing that the Commission did was to say to the horsemen of that area that you won't be riding horses in Castle Rock State Park. But they said so, I believe, for a very good reason. This is a critical, environmental area and there is simply no way to preserve areas such as this unless you are willing to make some sacrifices in certain areas. Now, the Nature Preserves Commission, of course, is in the dog house in the district and I'm sure that I'll be in the dog house for voting with them to sustain their position at this time. But somebody has to be the referee in matters like this, somebody has to label the critical environmental areas in our district and somebody has to be responsible for their preservation. And I believe that this is the proper rule for the Nature Preserves Commission and I hope that there'll be more of you that will join in voting 'no' on this issue."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 72 'aye' and 55 'no'. The Gentleman's motion prevails and the Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #7, Mautino. Amends House Bill 1593 as amended by inserting immediately after Section 11, the following."







Priority ranking of projects for INPC staff work, FY78

Time available (person-years):

Professional service	2.57
Secretarial service	<u>0.80</u>
	<u>3.37</u>

This general outline of staff work priorities is based on the needs of the nature preserves system as stated in the Commission's 1975-1976 biennial report and the agreed upon Scope of Work. It shows the order in which the staff will give attention to projects but does not indicate the amount of attention or time a project will receive.

- 1) Provide administrative support to the Nature Preserves Commission (Projects Ia and Ib).
- 2) Work toward passage of the Natural Heritage Preservation Act (S.B. 882) (Project Id).
- 3) Respond to threats to nature preserves and other natural areas (Project IIIa).
- 4) Prepare plan for rounding out nature preserves system (based on Natural Areas Inventory), in cooperation with Natural Areas Section (Projects Id and IIa).
- 5) Prepare preservation plans, approach owners of selected areas, and negotiate acquisition or dedication (Projects IIa and IIb).
- 6) Work with other agencies to develop a comprehensive endangered species program including identification of critical habitats and development of a cooperative agreement with the Fish & Wildlife Service (Projects Ib and IIa).
- 7) Work toward passage of Federal Natural Diversity Preservation Act (Project Id).
- 8) Promote more public awareness of the purposes and needs of the nature preserves system (Project Ic).
- 9) Draft master plans for nature preserves and advise and assist custodians on management (Projects IIIb and IIIc).
- 10) Encourage the creation of more forest preserve districts, conservation districts, and private land trusts (Project Ie).



## NEEDS OF THE NATURE PRESERVES SYSTEM

Illinois was one of the first states to establish a nature preserves system. Since creation of the system, over 15,000 acres of land have been set aside to preserve Illinois' natural heritage. Through the nature preserves system, many of the largest and least disturbed of the State's remaining natural areas have been protected. Yet an estimated 70% of the remaining natural areas are still in private ownership and largely vulnerable to destruction.

If destruction of wildlands and natural areas continues at the current rate, most unprotected natural areas in Illinois will be gone in 10 years.

The primary goal of the nature preserves system is to preserve the best examples of every feature of the original natural landscape of Illinois. Examples of about one-third of the original natural features of the State are now protected in nature preserves. The remaining natural features are being identified by the most comprehensive inventory of natural areas that any state has undertaken.

The Illinois Natural Areas Inventory will be completed in March 1978. The findings of the inventory will provide invaluable information on the locations, quality and significance of the State's remaining natural areas. Once the inventory is completed, Illinois will be in the unique position of having its natural area preservation needs clearly definable.

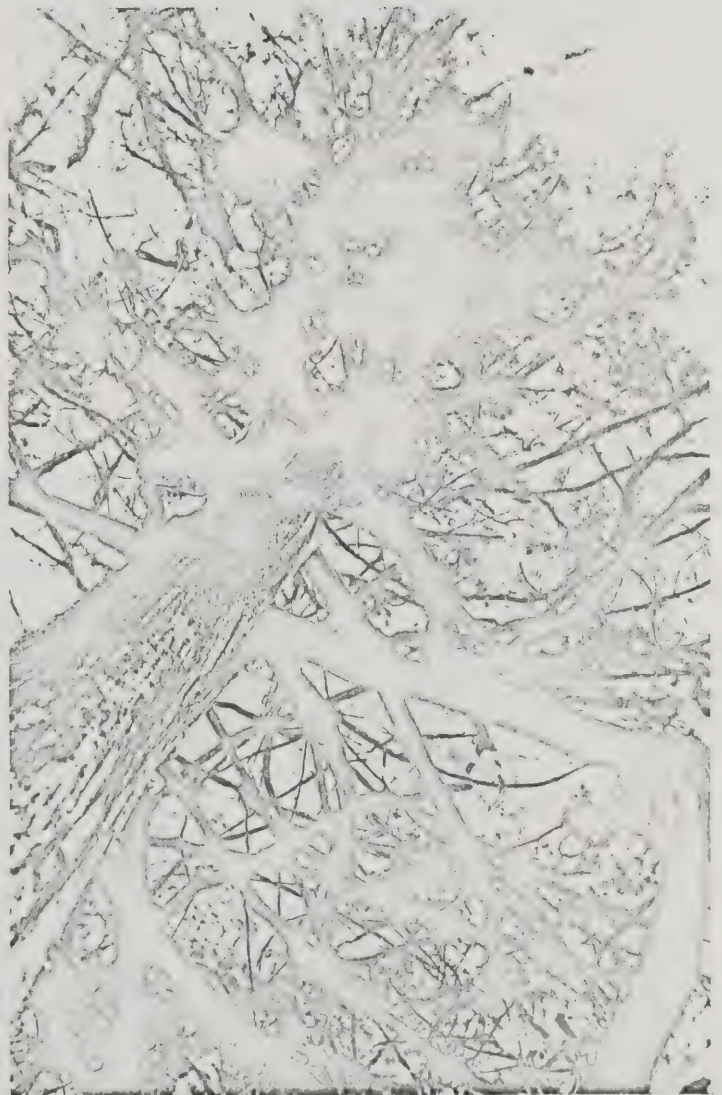
We should now make a new commitment to preserving Illinois' natural heritage by adding the missing components to the nature preserves system. The information from the Natural Areas Inventory shows that many of the best areas, containing natural features and habitats that are not protected anywhere in Illinois, still have not been preserved. We must take the following steps to meet the needs of the nature preserves system over the next ten years:

*IDENTIFY THOSE AREAS FROM THE NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY THAT ARE NEEDED TO FILL IN THE GAPS IN THE NATURE PRESERVES SYSTEM*

The Natural Areas Inventory offers a unique opportunity to evaluate the needs of the nature preserves system and to identify specific areas for acquisition. Based upon the inventory data, the Nature Preserves Commission and the Department of Conservation should develop a plan for including within the system representative examples of all the State's natural features.

*DEVELOP PROCEDURES FOR ACQUISITION AND PRESERVATION OF THE AREAS IDENTIFIED IN THE NATURE PRESERVES PLAN*

There should be an aggressive program to acquire the areas identified from the inventory. Sources of funding, priorities for acquisition, and the roles of both the public and private sectors in acquisition of these areas should be identified.



*Old growth forest is disappearing at an alarming rate*





*ENACT LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE SAFEGUARDS AGAINST  
DESTRUCTION OF UNPROTECTED NATURAL AREAS*

The General Assembly should enact legislation to provide for registration of natural areas that have not been dedicated as nature preserves and to provide some degree of protection for registered areas. It should also enact legislation to make the acquisition of conservation easements a more useful tool in Illinois. State law does not now adequately provide for permanent conservation easements.

*CREATE MORE FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICTS, CONSER-  
VATION DISTRICTS, AND PRIVATE LAND TRUSTS*

Creation of more county-wide conservation districts and forest preserve districts would help to preserve natural areas. These governmental districts are established to acquire wildland for preservation and can contribute substantially to the nature preserves system by acquisition and dedication of significant natural areas. But only 17 of the 102 Illinois counties now have any form of county-wide open space agency. Efforts by private individuals through land trusts and foundations can also help preserve natural areas. There should be leadership and incentives on the State level to encourage creation of more local open space agencies and private land trusts.

*EXPAND THE STATE AND FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION  
MATCHING GRANTS PROGRAMS*

Continuation and expansion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund of the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the State Open Space Land Acquisition Fund will assist in preservation of natural areas through local action by providing matching funding for acquisition. High priority should be given to providing matching funds to natural area projects in order to encourage local agencies to assist in their preservation.

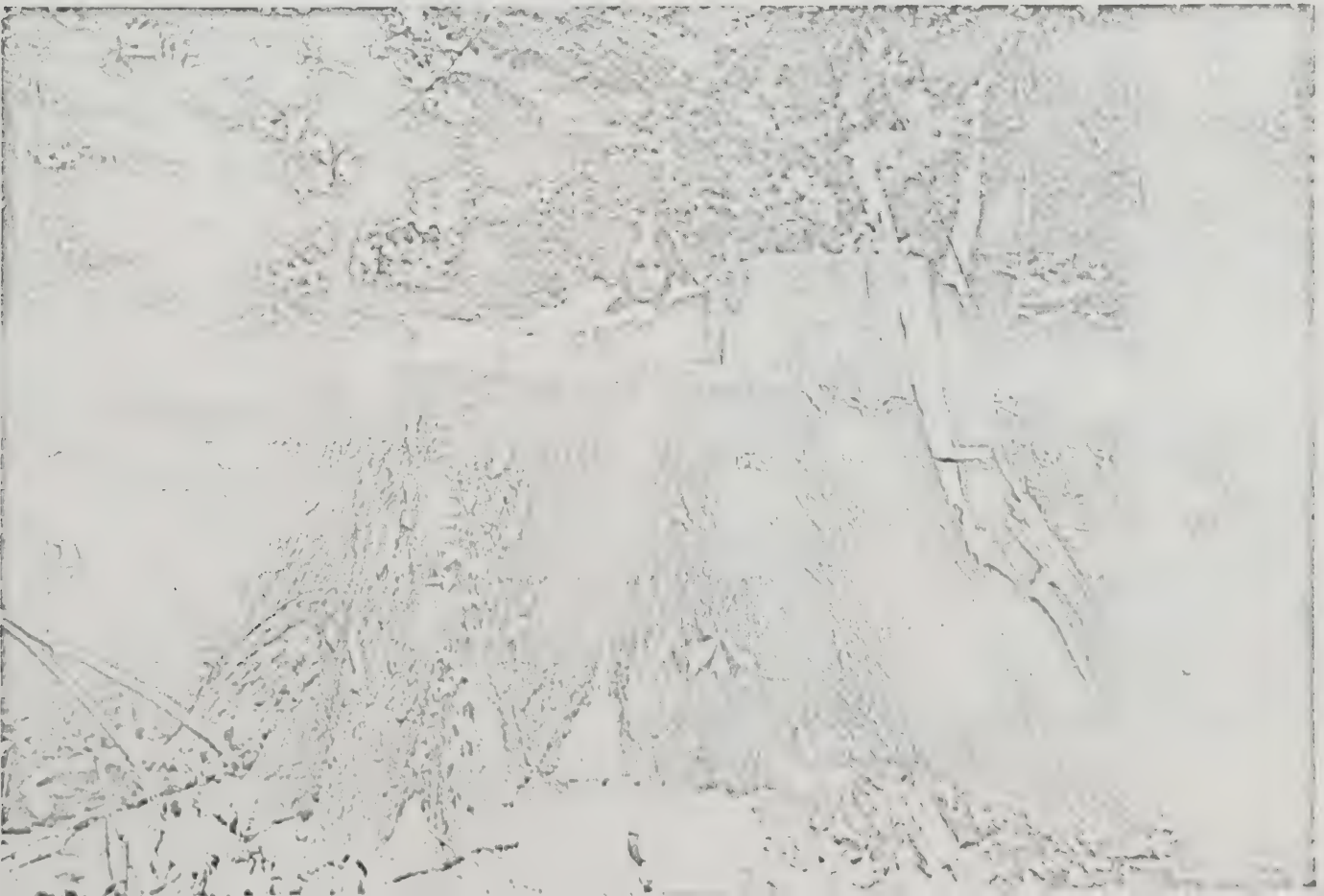
*PROMOTE GIFTS OF LAND AND DEDICATION OF NATURE  
PRESERVES BY PRIVATE OWNERS*

There should be a well-planned program to solicit donations and dedications of land from private owners and to provide incentives for private action. Recognition of the role the private landowner can play in the preservation of natural land in Illinois is needed at all levels of government if an adequate nature preserves system is to be achieved.

*PROVIDE MORE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE TO OWNERS OF  
NATURE PRESERVES*

More should be done to provide proper management of nature preserves throughout the system. Guidance and assistance to owners of nature preserves to assure better protection of nature preserves and encourage more owners of natural areas to dedicate them as nature preserves should be greatly expanded.

*This Shumard oak was larger than any on record for the species*





*DEVELOP A COORDINATED AND COMPREHENSIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES PROGRAM*

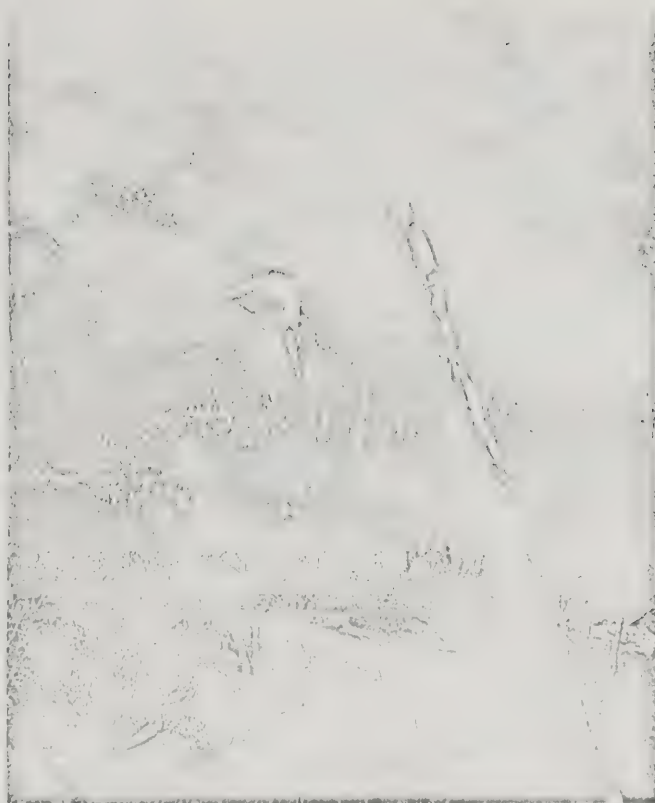
There have been some accomplishments in protecting endangered species; but the challenge of developing a comprehensive, inter-agency endangered species program has yet to be met. The General Assembly should strengthen the laws protecting endangered species and provide sufficient funds to enforce them. There should be more work to identify those species that need special protection and to gain information on the ecological requirements of the species. Steps should be taken for the State to qualify for funds available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for preservation of nationally endangered species.

*PROMOTE CREATION OF A FEDERAL NATURAL AREAS PROGRAM*

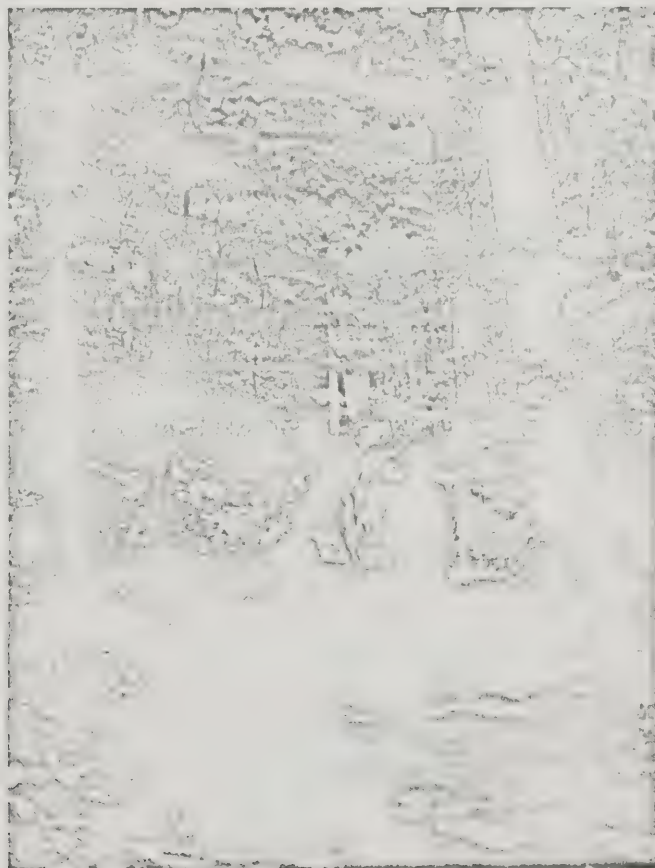
A complete nature preserves system cannot be made without the cooperation and participation of the Federal land-owning agencies in Illinois. Creation of a Federal natural areas program, to assist states with their natural area systems and coordinate natural area programs on Federal lands, could benefit Illinois through Federal allocation of funds for natural area acquisition, management, and research and by facilitating setting aside of natural areas on Federal lands.

*PROMOTE MORE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE PURPOSES AND VALUES OF THE NATURE PRESERVES SYSTEM*

Public opinion surveys show that people support programs to protect natural areas, wilderness, and endangered species. Yet few people are aware of the Illinois nature preserves system or the efforts of public and private agencies to protect natural areas. More public awareness and understanding of the purposes and values of the nature preserves system are needed so that the people of Illinois will realize the urgent need for action to save the remaining natural areas.



*Our success during the next few years will determine the future status of Illinois' natural heritage*



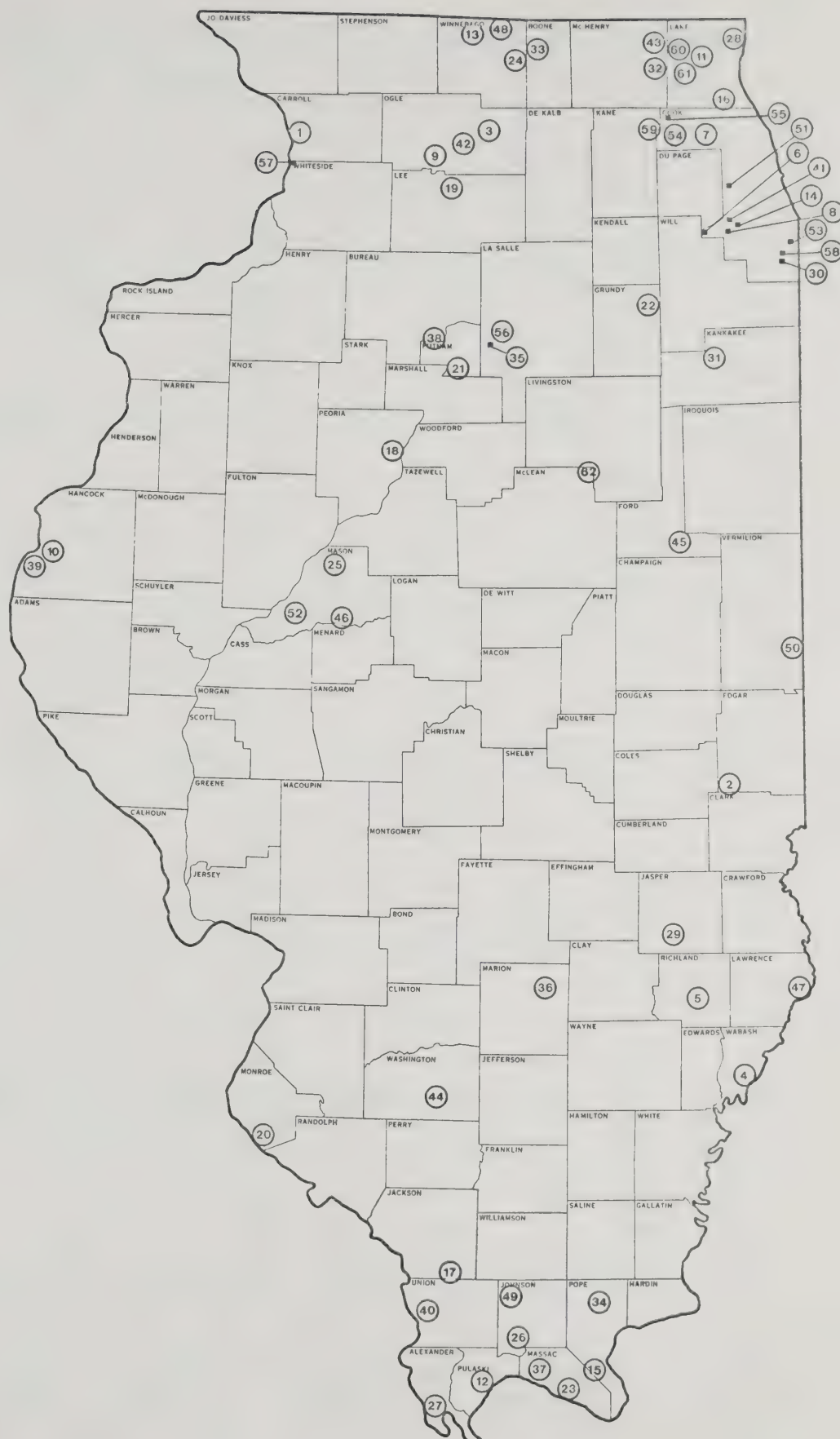
*Nature preserves provide pathways into Illinois past*





# ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES

NATURE PRESERVE	COUNTY	ACRES
1 Ayers Sand Prairie	Carroll	109
2 Baber Woods	Edgar	59
3 Beach Cemetery Prairie	Ogle	2
4 Beall Woods	Wabash	329
5 Big Creek Woods Memorial	Richland	40
6 Black Partridge Woods	Cook	80
7 Busse Forest	Cook	440
8 Cap Sauers Holdings	Cook	1,520
9 Castle Rock	Ogle	589
10 Cedar Glen	Hancock	145
11 Cedar Lake Bog	Lake	28
12 Chestnut Hills	Pulaski	212
13 Colored Sands Bluff	Winnnebago	44
14 Cranberry Slough	Cook	372
15 Cretaceous Hills	Pope	240
16 Edward L. Ryerson	Lake	150
17 Fern Rocks	Jackson	170
18 Forest Park	Peoria	90
19 Franklin Creek	Lee	96
20 Fults Hill Prairie	Monroe	373
21 George S. Park	Putnam	80
22 Goose Lake Prairie	Grundy	1,513
23 Halesia	Massac	15
24 Harlem Hills	Winnnebago	53
25 Henry Allan Gleason	Mason	110
26 Heron Pond-Wildcat Bluff	Johnson	1,111
27 Horseshoe Lake	Alexander	492
28 Illinois Beach	Lake	829
29 Jasper Co. Prairie Chicken	Jasper	407
30 Jurgensen Woods	Cook	120
31 Kankakee River	Kankakee	24
32 Kettle Moraine	McHenry	242
33 Kinnikinnick Creek	Boone	57
34 Lusk Creek Canyon	Pope	125
35 Margery C. Carlson (Big Bend)	LaSalle	110
36 Marion Co. Prairie Chicken	Marion	160
37 Mermet Swamp	Massac	43
38 Miller-Anderson Woods	Bureau & Putnam	258
39 Mississippi River Sand Hills	Hancock	45
40 Ozark Hills	Union	222
41 Paw Paw Woods	Cook	105
42 Pine Rock	Ogle	59
43 Pistakee (Wilson) Bog	McHenry	88
44 Posen Woods	Washington	40
45 Prospect Cemetery Prairie	Ford	5
46 Reavis	Mason	53
47 Robeson Hill	Lawrence	120
48 Rockton	Winnnebago	67
49 Round Bluff	Johnson	53
50 Russell M. Duffin	Vermilion	160
51 Salt Creek Woods	Cook	245
52 Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak	Mason	1,460
53 Sand Ridge	Cook	70
54 Shoe Factory Road	Cook	9
55 Spring Lake	Cook	560
56 Starved Rock	LaSalle	582
57 Thomson-Fulton Sand Prairie	Whiteside	37
58 Thornton-Lansing Road	Cook	440
59 Trout Park	Kane	26
60 Volo Bog	Lake	161
61 Wauconda Bog	Lake	67
62 Weston Cemetery Prairie	McLean	5





## Anticipated schedule of INPC staff activities (person-years) and functional budget

		Quarter								Year	
		1		2		3		4		Total	
Project		P.Y.	\$	P.Y.	\$	P.Y.	\$	P.Y.	\$	P.Y.	\$
Fell	1	.07		.08		.09		.08		.32	9,667
	2	.04		.05		.04		.05		.18	5,437
	3	.03		.04		.04		.04		.15	4,531
	Total	.14	4,230	.17	5,135	.17	5,135	.17	5,135	.65	19,635
Paulson	1	.02		.02		.03		.03		.10	2,379
	2	.10		.11		.12		.12		.45	10,705
	3	.07		.08		.10		.10		.35	8,326
	Total	.19	4,520	.21	4,996	.25	5,947	.25	5,947	.90	21,410
Hutchison	1	.01		.02		.02		.03		.08	1,903
	2	.02		.08		.13		.13		.36	8,564
	3	.02		.05		.10		.09		.26	6,185
	Total	.05	1,190	.15	3,568	.25	5,947	.25	5,947	.70	16,652
Thom	1	.01		.02		.01		.06		.10	2,379
	2	.01		.02		.01		.08		.12	2,854
	3	.01		.02		.01		.06		.10	2,379
	Total	.03	714	.06	1,427	.03	714	.20	4,757	.32	7,612
Campbell	1	.15		.13		.13		.15		.56	7,930
	2	.03		.03		.03		.03		.12	1,699
	2	.03		.03		.03		.03		.12	1,699
	Total	.21	2,974	.19	2,690	.19	2,690	.21	2,974	.80	11,328
Staff Total	1	.26		.27		.28		.35		1.16	24,258
	2	.20		.29		.33		.41		1.23	29,259
	3	.16		.22		.28		.32		0.98	23,120
	Total	.62	13,628	.78	17,816	.89	20,433	1.08	24,760	3.37	76,637
Commission Travel			313		624		313		313		1,563
Total			\$13,941		\$18,440		\$20,746		\$25,073		\$78,200





AGREEMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

This agreement is entered into by the Illinois Department of Conservation (hereinafter referred to as "Department"), the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission (hereinafter referred to as "Commission"), and the Natural Land Institute, an Illinois not-for-profit corporation, (hereinafter referred to as "Institute") for the purpose of securing professional services of Institute to accomplish objectives authorized by "An Act relating the the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and defining its powers and duties", as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, Ch. 105, Secs. 501-508) and "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", as amended (Ill. Revised Statutes 1975, Chapter 105, Sec. 465-468).

It is agreed that:

- 1) This agreement shall be for the period from July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978.
- 2) This agreement may be amended upon approval of Department, Commission, and Institute and may be cancelled by Department, Commission, or Institute upon issuance to the others of a 30-day notice in writing.
- 3) Institute shall provide professional and technical services at the direction of Commission and in accordance with specifications of Department as provided in the scope of work and request for services and subject to such additional time, budgetary, and other limitations as may be specified by Commission or Department.
- 4) Services to be performed in accordance with Commission's statutory powers and duties shall be as specified in work plans adopted by Commission and approved by Department. Other services to be performed shall be as specified in work plans adopted by Commission or Department and approved by Commission and Department.
- 5) Institute shall furnish personnel to provide staff services to Commission and shall provide support facilities and supplies incidental and necessary to the provision of such services except for such support facilities and supplies as may be provided by Department upon request of Commission.



6) Selection and retention of Institute personnel to provide services to Commission shall be subject to approval of Commission.

7) Staff services to be provided to Commission by Institute shall include services of an executive secretary, an office secretary, 3 field representatives, and such other positions as Commission may establish. Staff services shall be provided and charged for on an hourly basis, either full time or part time as the Commission may specify.

8) Institute shall provide its services at cost and without profit considering the period of this agreement as a whole, as nearly as may be determined by generally accepted accounting procedures. However, charges to Department by Institute for services rendered, including retirement and health insurance benefits, incidental and necessary staff support facilities and supplies, and other operating costs, shall not exceed the following hourly rates:

Executive Secretary	\$16.00
Office Secretary	7.50
Field Representatives	12.60
Other administrative and professional personnel (if any)	12.60
Technical assistants (if any)	9.00

9) Institute shall submit to Department monthly invoice-vouchers setting forth its charges for services rendered. Commission shall certify receipt or authorization of services rendered to it and correctness of amount charged.

10) The product of services rendered shall be property of the agency (Commission or Department) to which the services were provided. A copy of each report produced shall be submitted to Department.

11) Cost of services to be provided to Commission and Department by Institute together with cost of Commission travel and other expenditures by or on behalf of Commission for the period of this agreement shall not exceed \$78,200 unless such excess is approved by Department.

12) Department and Commission may inspect and audit the books and records of Institute at any time.





13) Institute shall submit to Department and Commission, as of December 31st and June 30th, semi-annual statements of financial condition and of expenditures incurred in providing services under this agreement.

14) Institute shall, following each of its corporate meetings, furnish to Department and Commission copies of the minutes of said meetings.

15) This agreement does not give Institute exclusive right to work contemplated in carrying out the intent of the Nature Preserves Act, nor does it limit the availability or use of any material gathered or reports prepared by Department.

16) Institute shall comply with provisions of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Act, as amended, and with rules promulgated by the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Dated this 7 day of July 1977.

Department of Conservation  
State of Illinois

By: David Kenney  
Director

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

By: Dale E. Birkenholz  
Chairman

Attest: Peter Schuman  
Secretary

Natural Land Institute,  
an Illinois not for profit corporation  
(FEIN No. 36-247-8025, FEPC No. 13198-00-8)

By: Berge B. Tell  
Chairman

Attest: Shirley A. Dant  
Secretary



Plan of Work for the Natural  
Land Institute (Nature Preserves Commission)  
Activities for Fiscal Year 1977

This plan is a part of the agreement between the Natural Land Institute, the Department of Conservation and the Nature Preserves Commission for nature preserve system related activities, and is subject to amendment upon approval of the Commission and the Department. The detailed work outline is given in the scope for each project as is the maximum cost figure. However, maximum person-months of labor for each project are given in this plan to indicate the approximate emphasis by the Institute. Available person months are estimated at 40.4.

Project I. Provision of general administrative and support services to the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission including maintenance of files and records on meetings and affairs; development and maintenance of files, records, registers, and reports on natural areas and rare and endangered species; preparations for Commission meetings; preparation of minutes and records of meetings; formulation of policies, rules, plans, and legislative proposals; preparation and distribution of public informational materials; responding to public inquiries; and other administrative and public relations functions. Approximately 13.9 person-months.

Project II. Preservation of natural areas and habitats of rare and endangered species, including surveying of areas, development of procedures and materials, preparation of land acquisition proposals and reports on areas, preparation of dedications and other deeds and documents, and testimony at meetings and hearings. Approximately 14.8 person-months.





Project III. Protection of nature preserves and natural areas, including negotiations, participation in meetings and conferences, making studies, and preparation and publication of reports. Surveillance, management planning, and advice to custodians for nature preserves including preparation of master plans, inspection of areas and consultation with custodians, and advice and assistance on specific management needs. Approximately 11.6 person-months.

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

Date: 7/7/77 1977

By: Dale E. Birkenholz  
Chairman

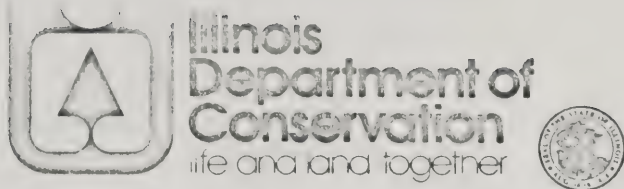
Attest: Peter Schramm  
Secretary

APPROVED:

David Kenney  
Director, Department of Conservation



David Kenney  
DIRECTOR



Jim Helfrich  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

605 STATE OFFICE BUILDING • 400 SOUTH SPRING STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62706  
CHICAGO OFFICE - ROOM 100, 160 NO. LASALLE 60601

July 7, 1977

Mr. George B. Fell, Chairman  
Natural Land Institute  
819 North Main Street  
Rockford, IL 61103

Re: Scope of Work and Request for Services Pursuant  
to Illinois Department of Conservation Contract # 507840.

Dear Mr. Fell:

I hereby request the Natural Land Institute to undertake projects to provide services for the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission consistent with the following scope of work and limitations:

Time Schedule - from July 1, 1977 - June 30, 1978.

Anticipated cost - \$76,600 (maximum cost - \$78,200), to be allocated to projects approximately as follows:

- I. For general administrative and support services to the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, \$25,527.
- II. For planning and negotiating for the preservation of natural areas, \$28,546.
- III. For protection, surveillance, management planning, and advising on management of nature preserves and other natural areas, \$22,656.

Project Activities and Limitations -

- I. Provide general administrative and support services to the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.
  - a. Provide services necessary for the conduction of Commission meetings including making meeting arrangements, preparation and presentation of reports and agendas, and keeping records of and preparing the minutes of the meetings. Limitation - For each meeting called by the Commission.





- b. Develop and maintain files, records, registers, and reports on all Illinois nature preserves and other natural areas of Commission concern and on rare and endangered species and their habitats. Limitation - As necessary and as requested and specified by the Commission.
- c. Respond to public inquiries about the Commission, nature preserves system or specific areas or questions of Commission concern and carry on activities to publicize the nature preserves system and the programs and activities of the Commission. Prepare and distribute public informational materials. Limitation - As demanded by public inquiry and requested by the Commission.
- d. Formulate policies, rules, plans, legislative proposals for the maintenance, management and expansion of the Illinois nature preserves system. Limitation - As requested and specified by the Commission.
- e. Carry out other statutory functions of the Commission. Limitation - As requested and specified by the Commission.

II. Plan and negotiate for the preservation of natural areas.

- a. Prepare plans and proposals for acquisition and dedication of nature preserves, and develop procedures and materials for conducting negotiations with landowners. Limitation - Activities shall be coordinated with the Natural Areas Section.
- b. Survey natural areas desirable for preservation and areas providing habitat for rare or endangered species, negotiate with owners, and prepare deeds, dedication documents and reports necessary to obtain their preservation and protection. Provide testimony and hold any meetings and hearings necessary for the dedication or preservation of areas. Limitation - Negotiation with railroad companies regarding lands along their rights-of-way shall be coordinated with activities and plans of the Natural Areas Section.

III. Protect nature preserves and natural areas from threats, maintain surveillance of nature preserves, and provide management planning for nature preserves.

- a. Monitor nature preserves and other natural areas for threats. Review proposals and plans for projects that might adversely affect nature preserves and other natural areas. Negotiate for protection of threatened areas, prepare reports and position statements, and take other appropriate actions. Limitation - As requested and specified by Commission.



- b. Compile information and prepare master plans for nature preserves. Limitation - Planning activities on Department-owned nature preserves to be as approved by the Department.
- c. Inspect preserves, consult with custodians and advise and assist custodians on management needs and problems. Limitation - Advice and assistance to custodians of Department-owned areas shall be coordinated with the Natural Areas Section.

Sincerely,

*David Kenney*

David Kenney  
Director

ACCEPTED:

Natural Land Institute

By:

*George B. Fell*  
Chairman

Attest:

*John J. Howard*  
Secretary

APPROVED:

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

By:

*Dale E. Binkert*  
Chairman

Attest:

*Peter Schramm*  
Secretary





make an appropriation therefor. P.A. 77-2186, eff. Oct. 1, 1972.

*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:*

331. Short title. § 1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act".

332. Definitions.] § 2. As used in this Act the following words have the following meanings: "Board" means the Endangered Species Protection Board created by this Act.

"Department" means the Department of Conservation and "Director" means the director of that Department.

"Endangered Species" means the species of animals listed in this Section plus such other species as the Board deems to be in danger of extinction. This includes but is not limited to the following species: Leopard, *Panthera pardus*; Snow Leopard, *Panthera unica*; Clouded Leopard, *Neofelis nebulosa*; Tiger, *Panthera tigris*; Cheetah, *Acinonyx jubatus*; Alligators, Caiman, Crocodiles and all other members of the Order Crocodylia, *Vicuña*, *Vicugna vicugna*; Red Wolf, *Canis niger*; gray wolf, *Canis lupus*; Polar Bear, *Thalarctos maritimus*; Mountain Lion, sometimes called Cougar, *Felis concolor*; Jaguar, *Panthera onca*; Ocelot, *Felis pardalis*; Margay, *Felis wiedii*; Desert Kit Fox, *Vulpes macrotis*; Kit or Swift Fox, *Vulpes velox*; Pacific Ridley Turtle or Warana, *Lepidochelys olivacea*; or Green Turtle, *Chelonia mydas*.

"Wild animal product" means the fur, hide, skin, teeth, feathers, tusks, claws or the body or any portion thereof whether in a green or raw state or as a product manufactured or refined from an animal protected under this Act or under regulations issued pursuant to this Act.

333. Possession, sale, donation or disposition of animal or animal product unlawful.] § 3. After January 1, 1973, it is unlawful to possess, sell, offer for sale, give or dispose of any animal or the wild animal product of any animal which is an endangered species under this Act, without a permit therefor issued by the Department.

334. Permit—Application—List of animals and animal products—Revocation of permit.] § 4. Upon proper application, the Department shall issue to any person, firm, association or corporation a permit which allows the possession, purchase and disposal of live animals or wild animal product of an endangered species for zoological, educational or scientific purposes only. Such permit shall be issued without fee. The holder of such permit and all applicants therefor shall submit a list of all animals and wild animal product of endangered species owned or in their possession when ordered by the Director, but no more often than annually. The Director may, upon notice and hearing revoke the permit of any holder thereof upon his failure to file the reports required by this Section or the filing of a knowingly false report or the use of any wild animal product or animal of an endangered species for any purpose other than an educational, zoological or scientific purpose.

#### ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION ACT

AN ACT to prohibit the transfer, sale and possession of products or skins of animals in danger of extinction, to create a Board to determine which species are endangered and to provide penalties for the violation thereof, and to

335. Limited permit.] § 5. Upon proper application, the Department shall issue a limited permit to any person, firm, association or corporation which had in its possession prior to the effective date of this Act, wild animal product of an endan-



gered species. Such permit shall specifically name and describe each wild animal product possessed by the permit holder and shall be valid only for possession of the products so named. The Department may require proof that acquisition of such wild animal product was made before the effective date of this Act. Such permit shall be valid as long as the product is in existence. The limited permit may be revoked by the Director for any violation of this Act.

**336. Endangered Species Protection Board—Appointment — Terms — Meeting — Quorum — Expenses—Employment of assistants—Chairman.]** § 6. There is created the Endangered Species Protection Board composed of 9 persons and the Director or his designee ex officio. The members of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor and shall include 3 persons who represent the fur industry (one of whom represents labor), and 6 persons who are recognized as naturalists by training, avocation or vocation. In making Board appointments, the Governor shall give consideration to recommendations of acknowledged conservation groups.

Initially, 3 members shall be appointed for terms of 3 years, 3 for 2 years and 3 for 1 year. Thereafter, the terms of all appointive members shall be 3 years. Any vacancy occurring in the position of an appointive member shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term.

Board meetings shall be called at such time and place as the Director designates, or upon written notice signed by at least 5 members of the Board, but in no event less than once every year. A vote of at least 5 members of the Board is necessary for Board action.

Members of the Board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

The Board may without regard to the Personnel Code, employ and fix the compensation of necessary assistants.

The Board shall select from its membership a chairman and such other officers as it considers necessary.

**337. Designation of additional species as endangered.]** § 7. Upon a majority vote of the members present, the Board may designate additional species as endangered species, which it considers to be in practical danger of extinction in a wild or natural state. Such designation shall be made after a public hearing where all interested persons may attend and testify.

Notice of such hearing shall be published at least 7 days before the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation throughout the state and shall be given by mail to any person who has, in writing requested notice of public hearings. Any person heard or represented at a hearing or who requested notice of such hearing, shall be given written notice of any action taken by the Board.

Any species or subspecies of animal designated as endangered by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States pursuant to the Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966, P.L. 89-669<sup>1</sup> or the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969, P.L. 91-135,<sup>2</sup> shall be designated as an endangered species under this Act by the Board without notice or public hearing.

Upon designation by the Board of a species as endangered, the Director shall file a certified copy

of the names of the species so designated with the Secretary of State as provided in "An Act concerning administrative rules", approved June 14, 1951, as now and hereafter amended.<sup>3</sup> The designation takes effect 30 days after such filing.

<sup>1</sup> 16 U.S.C.A., § 668aa et seq.

<sup>2</sup> 16 U.S.C.A., §§ 668c to 668cc—6.

<sup>3</sup> Chapter 127, § 263 et seq.

**338. Search and seizure—Forfeiture of goods, merchandise or wildlife.]** § 8. Any officer or agent authorized by the Department of Conservation, or any police officer of any municipality within the State of Illinois, may execute any warrant to search for and seize any goods, merchandise or wildlife sold or offered for sale in violation of this Section, or any property or item used in connection with a violation of this Section. Such goods, merchandise, wildlife or property shall be held pending proceedings in any court of proper jurisdiction. Upon conviction, such seized goods, merchandise or wildlife shall be forfeited and, upon forfeiture, either offered to a recognized institution for scientific or educational purposes, or destroyed.

**339. Penalties for violations.]** § 9. Any person who violates any provision of this Act shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. Amended by P.A. 77-2830, Art. 13, § 1, eff. Jan. 1, 1973.

**340. Disposition of fines.]** § 10. All fines collected under this Act shall be paid to the State Treasurer and deposited in the Game and Fish Fund.





## MEETING

held May 9, 1977  
ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM  
Springfield, Illinois

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman Mr. Joseph Poppie, Dr. Richard Andrews, Ms. Ann Fisher, Dr. William E. Southern and Mr. Richard Wagner.

OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE: Vernon M. Kleen, Department of Conservation, Mr. Craig Hendee, Illinois Game & Pet Breeders Association, Sylvia Hackman and Nancy Thoele.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Poppie. Discussion of minutes of the last meeting was held, with corrections made on the last page. Copy of the corrected notes are attached. Minutes approved as corrected.

Ms. Fisher advised that she and Vern met with Arlan Brown regarding the Endangered Species Amendment Bill which was approved in committee after its second reading with an 8-3 vote. It was recommended that the Board prepare a brief, informative letter concerning the Bill and why it is important and send a personalized letter to each Senator. Senator Mitchler is the sponsor of this Bill. Ms. Fisher stated the sponsor and other legislative people have certainly not dealt with us with any great integrity. We should include endorsements from the Conservation Department, the fur industry, nature preserve groups, environmental council and others, along with the letter to all Senators, which would enforce our pleas for the legislature to pass this Act as soon as possible. Ms. Fisher will compose such a letter with help from Vern Kleen.

The list of endangered fish was discussed. Since the Longjaw Cisco is on the Federal list, it does not need to be included on the State list. With this change, Ann Fisher moved that the list of threatened and endangered fish be adopted; Mr. Wagner seconded the motion. It passed unanimously.

The list of threatened and endangered amphibians and reptiles was discussed. A letter from Dr. Ronald Brandon supported the proposed list of endangered species, including the Dusky Salamander; however, Dr. Brandon was concerned about problems scientists may encounter if they ever wanted or needed to conduct scientific research on any of the listed species. Dr. Brandon believes the laws may be too stringent and thereby be more detrimental than good. Dr. Phil Smith believes that the lists are too long as well, in some



cases, inaccurate and that the original list prepared by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission is the best. Chairman Poppie remarked that Dr. Smith's comments are important. Mr. George Fell of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission is concerned with this list of species because his organization has just undertaken a survey of the state's endangered species through a grant received covering only those species recognized on the list prepared by the Nature Preserves Commission. Letters from Dr. Brown (of Illinois State University) and John Schwegman (of the Department of Conservation) provided evidence that documented the need to include the Illinois Mud Turtle on the state list of Endangered Species. The soft shell turtle and green tree frog were also recommended for addition, but the necessary evidence was not submitted. After discussion, Dr. Southern moved that the original list of highly vulnerable amphibians and reptiles as prepared by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission (Revised list, November 1976), with the addition of Hellbender and Illinois Mud Turtle be adopted as the state list of endangered species. The motion was seconded by Dr. Andrews. Ms. Fisher moved that the motion be amended to include the Dusky Salamander; seconded by Dr. Andrews. The amendment and the motion passed unanimously. Dr. Southern then moved that the list of vulnerable species as prepared by the Nature Preserves Commission (Revised list, November 1976) be adopted as the state's list of threatened species (with the exceptions approved previously under endangered species) with the addition of those species on the list submitted by Mr. Ray Pawley where sufficient justification is available. The motion was seconded by Dr. Andrews and approved unanimously.

Without much discussion, Mr. Wagner moved and Ms. Fisher seconded that the list of threatened and endangered birds be adopted as presented. The motion passed unanimously.

Chairman Poppie began a discussion of the list of threatened and endangered mammals. The only additional mammal species considered for inclusion on the list was the Red Squirrel. Dr. Andrews thought that we should obtain a report on the number of Red Squirrels in Illinois. Mr. Wagner indicated that the point of the list was to make it as conservative as possible. The Red Squirrel was not added to the list. It was pointed out that since both the Indiana and Gray bats are on the Federal list, they do not need to be separately recorded on the Illinois list. With this modification, Mr. Wagner moved and Ms. Fisher seconded that the list of mammals be adopted. Motion passed unanimously.





The Department's proposed budget for the Endangered Species Board was brought up. It was noted that \$51,000 had been recommended for FY78.

Mr. Craig Hendee of the Illinois Game & Pet Breeder's Association provided several comments and asked several questions. He mentioned that there is no Federal Permit required just for raising and keeping the species. He pointed out the federal change referring to the status of species designated as captive, self-sustaining populations and recommended that Illinois adopt similar policies. He commented on the problem of close in-breeding of the animals as well as some of the problems encountered with Federal projects pertaining to endangered species. Mr. Hendee was seeking clarification as to the Board's position in reference to the new Federal policies. We requested that the Illinois Game & Pet Breeder's Association provide written recommendations pertaining to: changing the law, showing the benefits of captive-breeding projects to wild populations and how we can conform to the Federal regulations.

Public Hearings were discussed. Policies and procedures for holding such hearings were to be checked out. There must be Public Announcements and a request for written as well as oral comments. The announcement must state that additions and/or deletions of species to the list will be considered. It was pointed out that immediate funds would be necessary to conduct the hearings. After much discussion, Chairman Poppie recommended that Wednesday, September 14, 1977, in the evening, be the target date for the hearing to be held in a public place in or near Chicago.

The final action of the meeting was to determine the Board position on the definition of "species." After much discussion, Ms. Fisher moved and Dr. Southern seconded that "Species only, except where the subspecies is the only valid protected form, will be the classification used by the Board." Motion approved.

The next meeting of the Board was scheduled for August 9, 1977, (Tuesday) in Chicago. Exact time and location to be announced.

Meeting adjourned.

Attachment



1965

and Calkins in last year's Conference is characteristic of this situation, and disagreement continues to surround the question. It involves not only what we used to think and say about it, but how we presently interpret the facts after 15 to 20 or more years of experience, and how we interpret our conclusions to the public, now and in the future.

In a recent "Message for Biologists," Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall (1964) had this to say:

Perhaps the most important message I can leave with you . . . is that you should speak out directly and frankly on what you know about evolving controversies that concern our environmental problems. . . . Don't wait to be asked. Offer your information as soon as it is available. Interpret what you know so that your information is understandable and logical to people with practical minds. . . . Your interpretations, controversial as they may be, are far superior to unfounded rumor and misconceptions.

Mr. Udall also suggested that our time will be known as "the age in which man began to assess the negative as well as the positive sides of his actions. . . ." I suggest that the positive side of multiflora has been amply championed in the past, and that a useful purpose will be served here by examining the negative side. This has been a major episode in the history of scientific wildlife management and we had best learn from it what we can in this period of increasing and conflicting demands upon resources and techniques.

I first encountered the question in 1961 as a newcomer to the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Maryland. One of the major early functions of this 2700-acre research area had been the testing and demonstrating of proposed conservation measures in their relation to both wildlife and agriculture. The Center includes three farm sites containing over 400 acres of open land, and almost 3 lineal miles of multiflora hedges had been planted here between 1947 and 1956. Asked to evaluate these plantings, I was surprised to find among some of the staff an unsympathetic reaction to the nuisance problems that had developed. Some favored complete eradication of the plant if possible. In the literature, I found that Durward Allen (1949) had written: "Charles A. Dambach . . . suggests that perhaps we are going forward too rapidly with this plant . . . he cautions that somewhat similar bubbles have burst in the past. While it appears certain that this rose will be useful on many farms, to employ it promiscuously may be a dangerous thing. If it becomes a nuisance, it will be difficult to sell farmers on other new ideas." In 1950, Rosene followed with: "Control will be necessary if multiflora rose is to be kept from spreading in idle land and un-

## PROBLEMS OF MULTIFLORA ROSE SPREAD AND CONTROL

ROBERT F. SCOTT

*Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Laurel, Maryland*

This paper has two main objectives. The first is to provide information about the spread and control of multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora* Thunb.). The second, and perhaps more important, is to examine some of the issues raised by the multiflora controversy; and to suggest perspectives for resolving them. The central thesis of the report will be that multiflora has developed into an appreciable nuisance over much of its introduced range; and that conservation agencies have been reluctant to recognize or admit this, and embarrassingly slow to agree on how to cope with this development. It is not suggested that every planting has become a nuisance to every landowner, but that this is an increasingly common experience generally throughout the areas in which it has been planted in quantity and grown successfully.

The statements above may still sound like heresy to some. To others, this whole discussion may seem like beating a dead horse, but I have found that agreement is not as general as it might seem. I remember Huskins' three stages of idea acceptance that Allen (1954) chose to quote: first, we do not believe it; second, it is of no importance anyway; and third, we knew it all the time. I have encountered all three stages. The selective myopia referred to by both Yambert





improved pastures . . . farmers have had one unfortunate experience with a rose introduced from China. "Cherokee" rose (*R. laevigata*), has become a pest locally in pastures, woodlands, and idle areas. Klikastra (1956) later stated "In the regions where agriculture is less intense and natural succession of woody vegetation and idle land relatively common, planting of multiflora rose is believed not only unwise but in general unnecessary, for natural conditions probably offer much more for wildlife. The emphasis now being placed on multiflora . . . might well result in the establishment of another nuisance plant. . . ." In the same year, Dale (1956) did not report a serious nuisance problem, but cautioned that even after a rose fence is grown, several more years would be required "to find out . . . whether it will spread as a weed."

These were not agronomists concerned with economic efficiency on the farm; these were wildlife people, dedicated to getting food and cover on the land, but retaining an ecological outlook sensitive to all interactions in the environment. The negative possibilities were being seriously considered from the beginning.

Agricultural interests also saw a negative side. Dickey (1952), an agronomist, put forth the most pointed warning, reminding us of the dangers and responsibilities involved in making inadequately tested introductions on a large scale. He concluded that "The Multiflora rose . . . has become a serious pest to farmers in at least two sections of the Northeast; the only places we know of where it has had the time and opportunity. The sad part of this whole proposition is that by the time this rose demonstrates its weedy propensities it will be too late to do anything practical to control it or stop its spread by birds over unlimited areas." Lloyd and Eley (1955) in an abridged version of an earlier administrative report described their findings that "Spreading was observed to idle and unmanaged areas, some unworkable pastures, and fencerows near seed-producing plants." They suggested that "more specific information be obtained on the use of chemicals in managing multiflora rose." Fletcher (1957) commented that "Multiflora rose is an increasing weed problem in Missouri," and more recently reinforced this opinion in correspondence. Other warnings and complaints have appeared from time to time in the popular press.

Looking further into the weedy proclivities of the Rosaceae, I found that a number of severe nuisance problems were to be found in this country and elsewhere. In every case it was those species that had been naturalized in new environments that were doing the significant damage. An Asiatic import, the Macartney rose (*R. bracteata* Wendl.) introduced long ago and earlier used for the same

purposes as multiflora, is reported by Iloffman and Haas (1963) to have become a pest on about 500,000 acres of highly productive grasslands in some 40 southeastern Texas counties, where "the disadvantages outweigh any possible advantages." Searcy (1945) reports it widespread in the Black Belt of Alabama where enough land is covered in 9 counties to produce 1.5 million pounds of beef annually if it were in productive pasture. Rosene, quoted earlier, and Brown (1945) report the Cherokee rose also a pest in parts of the South—a bad one in parts of Mississippi, according to Dayton Klingman of the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The sweet brier, *Rosa Eglanteria* L., naturalized in New Zealand from England is reported by Little (1959) as a most serious weed of pastures where it is spread by birds. Tillyard (1930) mentions the introduced blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, as the worst weed in New Zealand, remarking that on the west coast of the South Island there is only one bush, but that bush is 200 miles long. Another *Rubus*, the "American bramble," is acting similarly in South Africa. And so it goes with certain other introduced shrubs, such as gorse, Scotch broom, and so on—all good ideas to start with.

At Patuxent we decided to learn what we could about this problem from experience on the land in the 15 years since the first rose plantings. This could not be a controlled experiment to test a hypothesis. We wished to ask new and different ecological questions, but any experiments to be done had already taken place as nature saw fit. We had available only the results of a natural "experiment of opportunity," and the retrospective method of epidemiology (White and Bailar III, 1956; Morris, 1957) was chosen as especially appropriate to the situation. In applying this technique, we examined as many instances of volunteer multiflora occurrence as possible, and then asked what it was that instances of spread had in common, and what ecological factors distinguished departures from this pattern. The epidemiologist works with such patterns of suggestive association, and seeks "to carry research to the point where the weight of evidence, considered in its entirety, justifies the immediate adoption of community programs for prevention and control." (Schweitzer, 1963).

The Patuxent study involved almost 36 miles of selected transects through high risk areas, several more miles in examination of farm fields and other areas, and the recording of occurrences discovered by the staff during other field work.<sup>1</sup> Additional evidence was currently sought in experience with multiflora in other Maryland habitats and elsewhere in areas of large-scale introductions.

<sup>1</sup> I wish to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Carl Buchholz in field work on these and other thorny problems in the study.





Analysis of the specific dynamics of this spread process as we have interpreted it must be the subject of another report, but we can summarize the significant features here. First, it should be remembered that spreading of a plant species is a process and not an event. At any moment in time, one is not able to view the finite end results—only suggestive clues as to the rate, direction, and potential final development of the process.

We found the amount and distribution of spread to be basically an inverse logarithmic function of distance from major seed source. The distance involved was sufficient to include all neighboring lands, but was usually measurable in yards even though single volunteer stands were found at distances of up to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from a source. The pattern of local incidence also reflected the interaction of a number of specific site factors which might either nullify one another or act together to increase the likelihood of invasion. We found that hedge plantings constituted a unique attraction as late winter food for seasonally-flocking, fruit-eating birds—either wintering or in spring migration. Although some less abundant or territorial fruit-eating resident species such as the mockingbird made considerable use of multiflora plantings, it was the seasonally and locally abundant species, primarily robins and cedar waxwings (see also Taylor, 1949; Davison and Grizzell, 1961) that accomplished massive seed movement and deposition.

Within the distance limitation of effective dispersal by birds, multiflora volunteers might be found anywhere that conditions were adequate for seed germination and survival. These circumstances occurred primarily on disturbed soil or in sparse vegetative cover where moisture and aeration were favorable, where obstructions or land management practice prevented effective interference with survival, and wherever terrain features or culture provided attractions frequented by the fruit-eating birds. The requirements might be summarized as: source, attraction, birds, seed bed, moisture, opportunity, and time. Not all such sites were occupied, of course, since as Thompson (1939) points out, plant dispersal is a kind of organized random process, if such a paradox may be imagined. Elapsed time and intensity of dispersal are important determinants in the developing process.

Multiflora volunteers were not usually found on sites where the ground was frequently plowed or heavily disked; where it was too wet or too dry; where a dense grass cover was combined with frequent mowing, grazing, or both; or at greater distances from a major seed source. Volunteers were found widely scattered in wooded areas, but not in abundance or with an aggressive pattern of growth.

One of the questions frequently asked is how much of an area in total will be affected by the spread of multiflora. Patuxent experience gives some indication. Multiflora was artificially introduced originally to 54 of the 1070 study plots of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres each, into which the area is permanently divided; i.e., about 5% of these area units were originally infected in the epidemiological sense. We did not inquire into the entire pattern of multiflora distribution, but we can say that multiflora volunteers are known to occur now in a *minimum* of 154 of the total plots—a proportion of nearly 15%. Since at least 20 of the plots are totally covered with water, and other culture or untenable habitat occupies much additional area, the actual proportion of potential habitat known to be invaded is considerably higher. In addition to spreading within the original plots, at least 100 new plots have been invaded and the number of plots known to be infected has at least tripled in 15 years under good ordinary farming practice with an eye to wildlife values. Most of the significant spread, in other areas as well as Patuxent, seems still to be traceable to original artificial sources rather than to appreciable secondary spread from adventitious stands. This may well change as time goes on.

On the Patuxent area, 15 years of opportunity resulted in abundant spread along many roadsides and ditches, in an orchard, along fence lines (both existing and removed), in contour hedges of other shrubs, and very objectionably on the mowed banks of a farm pond. Roses also appeared in ornamental plantings, on hay pasture land, in tilled land where there were obstructions to the use of power equipment, and in a great variety of idle areas. Well established volunteers were found in densities up to seven plants per square meter in the less vigorous portions of a permanent hay field that had been fertilized, mowed and harvested at least once each season since being plowed and seeded 7 years previously. In addition, the aggressive thorny growth of mature plants created a nuisance around gates, culverts, paths or other areas of activity, and tended to round out field corners and increase the width of hedges in the direction of the sun (Figure 1).

Only a most tolerant and bird-loving landowner would not have been displeased with the behavior of multiflora at Patuxent. But was this completely atypical? Arthur Carhart (1963) has suggested that we should not overlook the Bible in seeking ecological perspectives. As it happens, there is a doubly pertinent passage in Matthew 7:15-20:

Beware of false prophets, who come to you in sheep's clothing but inwardly are ravenous wolves. You will know them by their fruits. Are grapes gathered from thorns, or figs from thistles?





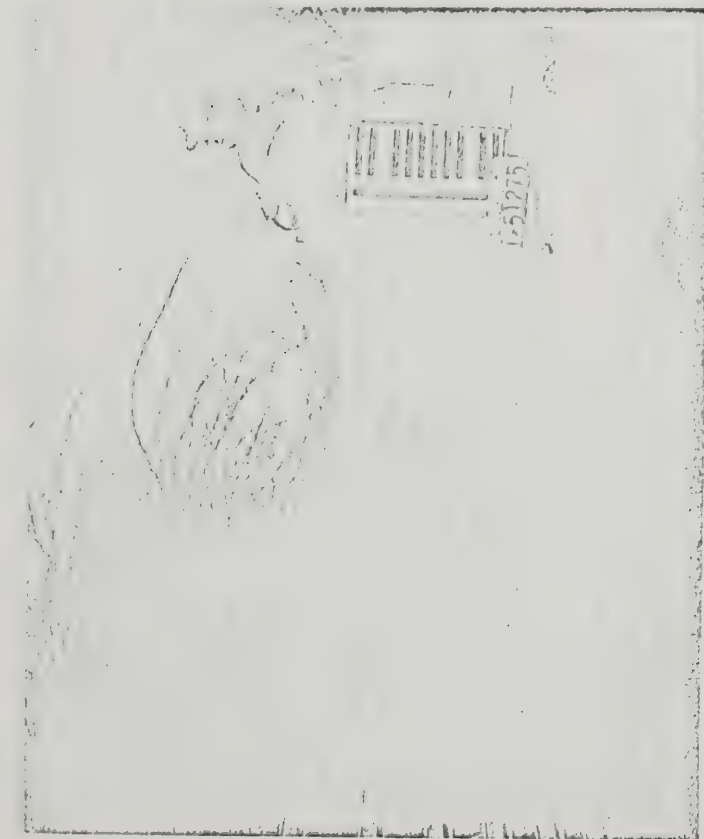


Figure 1. A mature multiflora hedge on the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center.

So, every sound tree bears good fruit, but the bad tree bears evil fruit. Every tree that does not bear good fruit is cut down and thrown into the fire. Thus you will know them by their fruits.

Besides containing an historic reference to ancient woody weed control practices, this passage warns us that first appearances may be deceptive, and clearly recommends a pragmatic approach to such problems.

Let us then pragmatically examine what has actually happened on a larger scale, and let events speak for themselves:

*Item:* A resource agency in Illinois reports a neutral stand in a current "tug of war between two crusading cliques," one "pushing" multiflora, and the other "concerned with destruction of this plant which they consider a nuisance."

*Item:* A midwestern technical official reports spreading problems in eight of nine States, and the bulldozing out of hedges in several different States.

*Item:* On a large reservoir watershed area in Maryland, land

management authorities interested in multiple use and trespass control halt all planting of multiflora and express regret that they had ever planted any. Elsewhere in the State, hedges are burned and bulldozed out on some farms.

*Item:* Individual technical agencies in several States issue restrictive policy statements to guide field personnel. In another State a proposed statement is rejected by an advisory committee as being too mild.

*Item:* Top resource management officials in Ohio find it necessary to agree on a multiflora policy, and issue a public statement warning that due to its spreading habits multiflora should not be used within 3000 feet of a variety of vulnerable habitats, and that any landowner to whom multiflora is recommended shall be made "fully" aware of its spreading habits.

*Item:* The amount of multiflora hedge on the land in West Virginia is currently reported as being *reduced* by perhaps five times the annual planting rate each year.

*Item:* A Bill (House No. 3315, 1963), sponsored by a farmers' organization, is introduced in the Connecticut legislature "to prevent the further use of . . . rosa multiflora in the State." Similar legislation is suggested by an Indiana resource official.

*Item:* Soil Conservation Districts in parts of New Jersey adopt specific policies of "no more multiflora."

The above list is only a partial summary of the reactions that have occurred. These were the fruits of actual experience, and they span the range of states in which multiflora has been used in quantity. With these and other such events now a matter of history, it doesn't seem necessary to debate whether multiflora will become a nuisance, whether it is an exception or the rule, or whose fault it is when it does happen. The question is not does it really spread badly, but how do we account for it, and what do we do about it now that we have seen it happen?

The first step in understanding multiflora spread will be to call the plant a weed, and think about its performance as such, rather than as an unfairly maligned landscape shrub. This should not be a damaging concept in itself; some of our most useful wildlife plants are weeds. But sometimes what we call a thing has considerable effect upon how we appraise it. Psychologists tell us that both past experiences and induced expectations have a profound influence upon how we perceive reality, the judgments we make about it, and the actions we take as a result. This may explain why one observer will see an example of spreading multiflora as a sinister threatening weed problem, while another, viewing the same situation but conditioned by



different expectations, may report nothing to worry about. As Emerson said, the difference between landscapes may be small, but there is a great difference in observers.

The Weed Society of America defines a weed as "a plant growing where it is not desired." A tomato plant is a weed in a corn field, and for some purposes, the worst weed in a corn field is corn. A British symposium (Harper, 1959) settled for "higher plants which are a nuisance." As to which plants these are, Bailey (1907) cautioned us that weeds are not characterized by species, but by habits and adaptabilities.

Plants commonly recognized as weeds tend to share certain attributes in addition to their habit of appearing in the wrong place at the wrong time. Harper in the above mentioned discussion summed these up under the label of "opportunism," which was seen generally to consist in high seed output, efficient dispersal mechanisms, and effective survival capabilities. Along with these must go adaptability to the range of environments in which the plant must thrive, and access to the types of habitat to which it is suited. How does multiflora fit this picture of weed potentialities?

Wulff (1943) emphasized that but a very small porportion of all introduced plant species naturalize successfully enough even to survive and compete in the wild state, to say nothing of becoming a pest. But multiflora had a lot going for it already when it was selected for use in conservation plantings. It had been in this country since before 1868 (Rehder, 1927), had successfully entered into may horticultural hybrid varieties, and was known as a plastic species genetically. It was being used for rootstock by rose growers because of its ease of propagation, hardiness and other conveniences (Shepherd, 1954). It had proven adaptable to many environments, and had been shown to persist well in the field (Steavenson, Gearhart and Curtis, 1943).

The history of its origin was also in its favor. It was native to Japan and a wide variety of other deciduous-forest podzol areas of eastern Asia much like those of eastern United States (Good, 1964). Its range fell within regions of remarkably similar agro-climatic analogs (Nuttonson, 1947, 1949). The principal difference was that in addition to being limited in its native range by an unspecified complex of natural enemies with which it certainly co-existed, it had evolved successfully in competition with many similar roses and other shrubs in the probable center of their ancestry (Lindley, 1820). It had also managed to persist successfully in that area of the world which has been under continuous human cultivation for perhaps the longest period of time, and in the face of some of the

most intensive land use on earth (Wilson, 1927). In at least one flora (Steward, 1958), the Chinese common name for multiflora is translated as "wild rose." This plant had been in training to become a pest; all it needed was the opportunity.

In reviewing the history of invasions, Elton (1958) has concluded that the greater the complexity of the natural community, in terms of number of species and number of interactions between species, the less likelihood there is of a successful noxious invasion. Slobodkin (1961) points out that, in contrast, agricultural land is normally occupied by only a few species and is an extremely simple environment from this standpoint. McAtee (1941), in one of the first discussions of plants useful for farm wildlife, also warned that for the purpose of designating plants out of place, "... when the use of a particular tract of ground may vary so greatly and so rapidly as is often the case in farming operations, it becomes difficult to define just what constitutes being out of place." Multiflora's opportunity as a weed came when the plant was taken out of the cloistered nursery setting and given every possible assistance in colonizing benign agricultural environments almost anywhere that it would grow.

In the early days of the planting program people learned that many of the specific sites they had picked for multiflora were not necessarily those where it could be established easily. But most large areas contain many suitable niches, or on occasion large tracts, where the rose will grow readily without help if there is a chance for the seeds to get there. Here is where one of the unique biological advantages of multiflora stands out; it has both superabundant seeds and a way to get them there.

Few shrubs bear so many seeds so conveniently packaged and attractively displayed for distribution by birds. These are not a favorite for most birds summering within its range, nor do they ripen and stand out as a bright red attraction until autumn. But through the winter and early spring, after other fruits are gone, the rose hips are still in place, ready to attract flocks of cedar waxwings, as Schmid (1958) describes, or to sustain large flocks of robins when the worm-hunting is not good on adjacent fields. Wet places in pastures, or cattle feces, act both as seed beds and as attractions for birds that have consumed the pulp of the fruit and are disposing of the hard seeds; still more seeds are dropped near bird perches and in other heavily frequented areas. These seeds are perfectly capable of germinating, as Kerner (1902), Obratsov (1961) and our own experiments have shown, and the normal germination rate for multiflora seeds is high (Semeniuk and Stewart, 1962). Dr. Stewart also tells me that removal of seeds from the fruits by birds in winter or early







spring permits after-ripening and germination to proceed that same season, rather than being delayed until after the seed has dropped from the plant and experienced another winter of exposure with all the attendant possibilities for destruction by rodents or other factors.

One should not underestimate the efficiency of bird dispersal as the method of seed dissemination for certain plants. The ubiquitous occurrence of poison ivy and other such zoochores (McAtee, 1947) is a good reminder of how well it actually works. Under some circumstances, cattle may also browse on the rose hips and effectively disseminate viable seeds, as McCully (1951) has demonstrated with Macartney rose. We do not know how long the hard seeds may retain their viability in the soil after being distributed, but this feature is usually a characteristic of successful weeds.

Other woody species in farming areas also go about their business of seed dispersal as opportunity permits. But they do not have the advantage of strategic location, massed seasonal attractiveness to birds, horticultural encouragement by the landowner, or sponsorship by conservation agencies. Things have been different for multiflora here in the United States, not only in comparison with native species, but in comparison to its original home.

John Creech of the Agricultural Research Service tells me that during his botanizing in Japan he has never seen multiflora rose (or even Japanese honeysuckle) growing as a pest or showing any signs of aggressiveness, even where the opportunities appeared good. (This in contrast to our honey locust which he reports is threatening to become a pest where introduced in Japan.) No doubt a native wild rose persisting on an individual plant basis in a competitive environment is in a situation radically different from our hedge plantings. And we do not know what complex of natural enemies may exert a limiting influence in its native range.

We have discovered here one naturally limiting biotic agent that may sometimes have considerable influence, in its absence more than its presence, upon the spreading capabilities of multiflora. The relationship has not yet been studied extensively, but I will mention it here so that it may be considered where appropriate. The organism involved is the European rose seed chalcid, *Megastigmus aculeatus* (Swederus), which is native to the original range of multiflora, and which has been locally distributed elsewhere in the world with shipments of rose seeds. Milliron (1949) and Balduf (1959) give the best available accounts of this group, and Weiss (1917) reported on its early appearance in New Jersey where it interfered with propagation of multiflora from seed. Robert Stewart, of the Agricultural Research Service, drew our attention to this organism when he found it interfering with his seed experiments.

This insect is a member of the Hymenoptera, and of the parasitoid chalcid group which has contributed other species presently used successfully in various biological control activities (DeBach, 1964). It is, in effect, host-specific to multiflora. The adult forms are minute, weak flyers with a limited life span. They deposit eggs in the developing rose seeds within the growing hips in May and June. Larvae subsequently develop, consume the seed embryo, then go into a prolonged diapause over winter. With warming temperatures in the spring, they pupate briefly and then emerge from the seed as adults to resume the cycle. The hips are unaffected, and the seeds show no signs of damage prior to emergence.

We cannot say what an average rate of seed destruction might be in a chalcid-infested hedge or how it might fluctuate. Evidence does suggest that rates of 50% or more might readily occur, and we have found it in rates as high as 95% in one sample taken at Patuxent. This may be completely atypical, but the hedge environment would be conducive to maximum sustained incidence of the organism once it was established.

The suggestive thing about this relationship is that the insect would seem normally to be disseminated over long distances only as the larval form in seeds. Since most multiflora conservation plantings were established vegetatively at considerable distance from the nurseries, my hypothesis is that a substantial proportion of them must have become established, at least initially, without their natural chalcid limiting agent. Records of distribution of the insect in this country are sparse and scattered, and inquiry to the State Entomologists of several States has revealed little additional evidence of its occurrence. I will not go further with speculation here, but should point out that the absence of even 50% seed destruction would mean a 100% increase in seed production—certainly a factor to consider.

This has led us to the question of control methods. Some assert that multiflora control is no problem; others consider this is the problem. Here again we have conflicting reports that it is easy to kill (these were repeated frequently in the literature), and that it is not easy to kill. Fletchall and Talbert (1960) found that it was not. As background, we should reflect that roses as a group are distinguished by a marked ability to regenerate from remnants of the canes, or from the fleshy rootstock and crown, as anyone who has pruned or transplanted them appreciates. The result is that an initial "top kill," whatever the mechanism and no matter how complete, can be meaningless with this plant group.

At Patuxent, we have cooperated with Harold Kerr, of the Crops Protection Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, in conducting trials of seven different herbicides and a variety of mixtures





and methods of application on multiflora plants both in and away from hedges. These studies are not yet complete, but Dr. Kerr presents the following interim chemical control recommendations based on this experience and a consideration of current economy and safety factors:

Control multiflora rose with a foliage wetting spray applied between the time of budding to full blooming of the plants. Use a spray mixture containing 1 pound acid equivalent each of 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T in 100 gallons of water. Either water soluble amines, oil soluble-water emulsifiable amines, or low volatile ester formulations may be used. However, if water soluble amines are chosen, the spray mixture must contain 10 per cent kerosene or diesel oil and 1/2 per cent dish washing detergent on a total volume basis. Apply the spray at a pressure between 100 to 200 psi in order to make the spray penetrate into the inner canes and foliage. Drenching the plants is not necessary but all foliage should be wetted.

Killing a hedge may be the simplest of the control problems, but in any case the timing and thoroughness of application are important and the landowner should be prepared to repeat applications in successive years if necessary. Some of the newer or more persistent chemicals, such as Picloram, 2, 3, 6-TBA, and Dicamba, gave excellent results and may be used effectively in appropriate circumstances conforming to label requirements. From the standpoint of wildlife values, we recommend treatments that permit early regeneration of other broad-leaved plant species—especially where hedges are killed. Patuxent experience suggests that if the dead hedges are left in place to supplement pasture fencing, they will continue to provide food and cover as seeds brought to the hedges by wildlife provide a new sequence of vegetation growing up through and over the dead rose canes. Stands of wildlife food attract carriers of wildlife food seeds, and plants disseminated by birds tend to be those useful to birds. The greater variety of secondary vegetation that develops may in some ways be even more desirable for wildlife than the original rose monoculture.

Control of spread by ecological means can range from the obvious decision not to plant rose in the first place, through varying degrees of care in planning patterns of land use so that negative factors are brought into maximum conjunction near rose plantings, and so that the recognized features encouraging spread are kept to a minimum or at a distance. Foresight is important; experience has shown that by the time a landowner recognizes his spread problem it has usually proceeded too far to be prevented or easily corrected.

Many people want to know *how many* of these landowners have found multiflora a nuisance. Vagn Flyger and Theodore Bookhout, of

the University of Maryland Natural Resources Institute, in 1963 obtained some preliminary data bearing on this question. In pre-testing a personal interview questionnaire, 43 farmers in 11 of the state's 23 counties were interviewed to get their appraisals of the multiflora on their land. The sample was neither selected nor randomized in any particular fashion, and any systematic bias involved would probably tend toward favorable reports. Of the total interviewed, 30% had definite complaints. About 15% were equivocal. In about two-thirds of the sample, from the inland portions of the state, almost 50% of the farmers had complaints. At least one was bitter about having been misled and wanted help in eradicating all the rose from his property.

I do not go into specifics with these figures, nor stress the proportions involved, because I wish to emphasize how *unimportant* are the actual numbers. Here was just one more illustration that there is an appreciable proportion of landowners who *are* dissatisfied, and that dissatisfaction does grow to include bitter disillusionment. Does anyone believe that the proportion of complaining landowners must reach 51% before it means anything? We should once and for all dispense with the empty assertions that "many farmers like it," in contrast to: "many farmers dislike it." Both statements are true, but they leave us with an argument like trying to decide whether a container is half full or half empty. The challenge to ecologists is not to find takers, or administer an election, but to exercise their scientific judgment.

Elton (1958) wrote about invasions as "ecological explosions," using the latter word because it means "the bursting out from control of forces that were previously held in restraint by other forces." He said these differ from the other explosions in our modern world "by not making such a loud noise and in taking longer to happen. That is to say, they may develop slowly and they may die down slowly; but they can be very impressive in their effects, and many people have been ruined by them..." It would be well to remember that the dissatisfaction with multiflora grows and spreads slowly just as has the realization of the spread problem, and that events recorded so far as probably only portents of things to come.

When a farmer develops a dislike for multiflora it is no sometime thing. The plant is large, overbearing, brutally thorny, and seemingly immortal. A dense clump of multiflora 30 feet through with 12-foot long sweeping canes on a stem 4 or 5 inches thick is not easily ignored, and this is the potential he may see in every volunteer he doesn't individually destroy. Here are the slightly censored remarks of one of the first landowners I talked to:

I'll testify about multiflora. Oh Brother! Was that a mistake!...





They talked me into planting two hedges on my place for living fence and wildlife. I took good care of them and they were really growing fine. Then I saw the birds were feeding on them, and wherever they dropped the seeds, multiflora was springing up and I could see it was going to be a problem. So I killed the hedges, rooted them up, and got rid of them. First I sprayed to kill them, then sprayed again to kill them, then sprayed with coal oil and burned them, then I plowed, and pulled, and cursed, and finally got rid of them. Now I have to go out and spray every year wherever they appear over the whole farm. The plants will turn brown and so on, but it don't always kill them. Its an endless job, and now its coming up on the neighbors' farms, and they're unhappy too. It's bound to get away—it'll be as bad as mesquite in Texas. Its the most dangerous thing that's gotten out since the first sparrows were brought over.

These disillusioning experiences will neither go away nor be forgotten, nor will our reaction to them be unnoticed or forgotten. It would be reassuring to be able to report, as in Wisconsin (Kabat & Peterson, 1963), that "opportunity for criticism by private landowners that public agencies are not agreed in word or practice on weed control and brush management has been greatly curtailed."

Perhaps the best way of summarizing all the foregoing discussion is by taking advantage of what someone called "the exquisite acuity of hindsight" to pose a not-so-hypothetical question. Let us pretend that we are considering selecting and promoting a useful shrub for conservation plantings. This will be our baby and we will stand behind it. We find a species that has a long list of obviously desirable attributes, but the biologists involved, being intelligent, well trained and ethical men, realize they must closely examine the disadvantages too. They remember previous sad experiences with introduced exotics, and realize that disadvantages sometimes must be regarded as disqualifications. They remember the need for public confidence in their judgment and integrity, and reflect that if their science and technology is as advanced as they would like to think it is, then the technical people should be able to agree on whatever is decided and remain alert to how it turns out. They know, too, that it is almost impossible to do just one thing in manipulating an environment.

The big question with an introduced plant is whether it will become a pest. They know that measures for farm game must be made a matter of agricultural practice, and that anything suggested must be harmonious with the landowner's practices and desires; not only acceptable, but preferably advantageous to him. They know most farmers feel they have more than enough to do at best, and that they

must anticipate how things will actually work out in practice—not just how they intend them to be. They realize it is the landowner who will decide whether he has a pest or not; that in the pattern of injurious plant laws a man is held responsible for what grows on his land; and that a man who introduces a nuisance plant that will spread and injure another's property might also be liable in court for constructive trespass, nuisance, or negligence.

They know that agricultural lands are a relatively simple, non-competitive environment, and that the patterns of land use, and even ownership, have a habit of changing. They realize that idle land is a common occurrence in normal operations, and that it is sometimes encouraged by public policy.

They are reminded that the weed problem is one of the costliest in the agricultural picture—to the consumer as well as the farmer—and that you cannot legislate or admonish against a vacancy in nature. They have long realized that the best way to control weeds is not to have them, and these days they are consciously trying to avoid adding to the reasons for pumping toxic chemicals into the environment. Above all, they don't want anyone to regret having followed their advice, or to resort to clean farming as a result of it.

So they review the plant characteristics and environmental conditions that they know will permit a plant to become an objectionable weed, and compare these to what they have learned about the candidate plant—which we might call *multiflorus rusc.* From experience they know for sure there are two situations where this plant will not cause any trouble; where volunteers are regularly plowed under, and where it is not planted at all. But the main problem is all those seeds being scattered around. Would a seed parasite like that chalcid that is supposed to go with it make any difference? Would chemical solutions be solutions to the problem, or only symptoms of a problem? There must be some places where this plant would not be a nuisance—even in the future. Could they recognize such places and just let it out there? It is a handy plant—even highway departments are using a lot of it, and a lot of nurseries sell it . . . "Anyway," murmurs someone, "its the only game in town."

What do they conclude?

#### LITERATURE CITED

- Allen, D. L. Recent trends in farm wildlife management. Trans. N. Am. Wildl. Conf. 14: 1949. 253-258.
1954. Our wildlife legacy. Funk & Wagnalls Co., N. Y. 422 pp.
- Bailey, J. H. Weeds, and the management of them. p. 110-114. In L. H. Bailey (ed.), Cyclopaedia of American Agriculture, Vol. II, Crops. The MacMillan Co., N. Y. 1907.
- Baldof, W. V. Bibliography and facultative insects in rose hips. Their recognition and economics. Illinois Biol. Monogr. 26. 1-194. 1939.



- Drown, C. A. 1945. Louisiana trees and shrubs. La. Forestry Comm. Bull. No. 1. Baton Rouge. 262 pp.
- Calkins, R. D. 1964. Conservation's myopia. Trans. N. Am. Wildl. Conf. 29: 503-507.
- Chapman, A. H. 1963. Letter, p. 522. In C. H. Callison. The need for historic perspective in conservation. Trans. N. Am. Wildl. Conf. 28: 514-524.
- Dale, F. H. 1956. The farmer and wildlife management. Soil Cons. 21(8): 186-189.
- Davison, V. E., and R. A. Grizzell. 1961. Choice foods that attract birds in the winter in the southeast. Audubon Mag. 63(1): 48-56.
- DeBach, P. [ed.] 1964. Biological control of insect pests and weeds. Reinhold Publ. Corp., N. Y. 844 pp.
- Dickey, J. B. 1952. The multiflora rose as a troublesome weed in pastures and on idle land. Paper (mimeo.) presented at the 8th Annual Northeast Wildl. Conf., Jacksons' Mill, W. Va. April 1952. 2 pp.
- Elton, C. S. 1958. The ecology of invasions by animals and plants. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., N. Y. 181 pp.
- Fletcher, O. H. 1957. Control of multiflora rose. Paper (mimeo.) issued by Field Crops Dept., Univ. of Missouri, August, 1957. Presented in 16th Annual Research Report, North Central Weed Control Conf., 1959. 2 pp.
- , and R. E. Talbert. 1960. Multiflora rose control with chemicals. Paper (mimeo.) presented at 1960 Meeting of the Weed Society of America, Denver, Feb. 22-25, 1960, and abstract published. 7 pp.
- Good, R. 1964. The geography of the flowering plants. 3rd ed. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., N. Y. 518 pp.
- Harper, J. L. 1952. Introduction, pp. xi-xii. In J. L. Harper [ed.], The biology of weeds. Br. Ecol. Soc. Symposium No. 1. Blackwell Sci. Publ., Oxford.
- Hoffman, G. O., and R. H. Haas. 1963. Control of Macartney rose in Texas. Paper (mimeo.) from The A. & M. College of Texas, January 1963. 9 pp.
- Kabat, C., and D. R. Peterson. 1963. Weed control and brush management in a state-wide interagency program. Weeds 11(3): 206-207.
- Kerner, A. J. 1902. The natural history of plants. Transl. by F. W. Oliver. Blackie & Son, London. Vol. 2. 983 pp.
- Klimstra, W. D. 1956. Problems in the use of multiflora rose. Illinois Acad. Sci. Trans. 48: 66-72.
- Lindley, J. 1820. Rosarum monographia; or a botanical history of roses. James Ridgway. London. 156 pp.
- Little, E. C. S. 1959. The ecology of some New Zealand woody weeds. p. 176-183. In J. L. Harper [ed.], The Biology of Weeds, British Ecol. Soc. Symposium No. 1. Blackwell Sci. Publ. Oxford.
- Lloyd, C. H., and G. W. Eley. 1955. Multiflora rose eradication. J. Soil & Water Conserv. 10(2): 78-80, 99.
- McAtee, W. L. 1941. Plants useful in upland wildlife management. U. S. Dept. Int., Fish & Wildl. Serv. Conserv. Bull. No. 7. 50 pp.
- McAtee, W. L. 1947. Distribution of seeds by birds. Am. Midl. Nat. 38(1): 214-223.
- McCully, W. G. 1951. Recovery and viability of Macartney rose seeds fed to cattle. J. Range Mgmt. 4(2): 101-106.
- Milliron, H. E. 1949. Taxonomic and biological investigations in the genus *Megastigmus*. Am. Midl. Nat. 41(2): 257-420.
- Morris, J. N. 1957. Uses of epidemiology. E. S. Livingstone Ltd., London. 135 pp.
- Nuttonson, M. Y. 1947. Ecological crop geography of China and its agro-climatic analogues in North America. Intern. Agro-climatological Series, Study No. 7. Am. Inst. Crop Ecol., Washington, D. C. 28 pp.
- , 1949. Agricultural climatology of Japan and its agro-climatic analogues in North America. Intern. Agro-climatological Series, Study No. 9. Am. Inst. Crop Ecol., Washington, D. C. 20 pp.
- Obratsov, B. V. 1961. Experiments and observations on the dispersal by wild animals seeds in open biotopes of the forest-steppe. [In Russian.] Soobsh. Akad. Lesoved., Moskva No. 3: 69-88.
- Reider, A. 1927. Manual of cultivated trees and shrubs. The MacMillan Co., New York. 930 pp.
- Rosene, W. 1950. Spreading tendencies of multiflora rose in the Southeast. J. Wildl. Mgmt. 14(3): 315-319.
- Schmid, F. C. 1958. Cedar waxwings and fox sparrows feed upon multiflora rose. Wilson Bull. 70(2): 194-195.
- Schweitzer, M. D. 1963. Letter. Am. J. Public Health 53(2): 288-290.
- Searcy, V. S. 1954. Chemical control of Cherokee rose, glider, and certain other pasture weeds. Alabama Polytechnic Inst. Agr. Expt. Sta. Leaflet 43. 6 pp.
- Semeniuk, P., and R. N. Stewart. 1962. Temperature reversal of after-ripening of rose seeds. Proc. Am. Soc. Hort. Sci. 80: 615-621.
- Shepherd, R. E. 1954. History of the rose. The MacMillan Co., New York. 264 pp.
- Slobodkin, L. B. 1961. Growth and regulation of animal populations. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York. 184 pp.
- Stevenson, H. A., H. E. Gearhart, and R. L. Curtis. 1943. Living fences and supplies of fence posts. J. Wildl. Mgmt. 7(3): 257-261.
- Steward, A. N. 1958. Manual of vascular plants of the lower Yangtze Valley, China. Oregon State College, Corvallis. 621 pp.
- Taylor, I. T. 1949. The Macartney rose (*Rosa bracteata*-indland). Texas J. Sci. 1(4): 54-56.
- Thompson, W. R. 1939. Biological control and the theories of the interactions of populations. Parasitology 31(3): 299-388.
- Tilghard, R. J. 1930. The biological control of noxious weeds. Trans. 4th Intern. Congr. Ent. 2: 49 (1928).
- Udall, S. L. 1964. A message for biologists. Bioscience 14(11): 17-19.
- Weiss, H. B. 1914. *Megastigmus arcticus* Swed., introduced into New Jersey from Japan (Hymen.). J. Econ. Ent. 10: 448.
- White, C., and J. C. Ballar III. 1956. Retrospective and prospective methods of studying association in medicine. Am. J. Public Health 46(1): 35-44.
- Wilson, E. H. 1927. Plant hunting. The Stratford Co., Boston. 276 pp.
- Wulff, E. V. 1943. Historical plant geography. Chronica Botanica Co., Waltham. 223 pp.
- Yambert, P. A. 1964. Is there a niche for the generalist? Trans. N. Am. Wildl. Conf. 29: 494-501.

## DISCUSSION

CHAIRMAN PETERLE: Multiflora rose has been cussed and discussed probably more than any of our recent wildlife habitat improvement programs. As managers, we have gone from spending a great deal of effort in trying to learn how to grow more and better rose by fertilization, genetic selection and publicity to evaluating methods for controlling the growth by mowing and use of pesticides. VICE CHAIRMAN SADLER: It occurs that the multiflora rose has won the academy award. It has joined such illustrious weeds as ragweed and smartweed, wild grape and timber and, of course, to some foresters, this is certainly a weed species. Then, probably one of the worst, at least in the Midwest, in cultivated row crops is Giant Foxtail and Giant Foxtail is one of the better quality foods we can find. Bob, as an investigator, would you sum up the pluses and minuses? In other words, do you think the pluses are greater or lesser than the minuses?





Mr. Scott: I would rather say "no comment" to that because I think every situation is different. I do believe, from the standpoint of public image of the technical people, that we can ill afford at least to have a large segment of our population, people we depend on for cooperation, to feel that they have been misled. I think with the value of the multiflora over the long run, it would be difficult for anyone to say whether or not this might be very crucial and very important in survival of the population in extreme conditions. I don't know whether anyone has been able to measure this. I am afraid that the disadvantages right now amount almost to disqualification and I would say, as I said in the paper, there are some control recommendations from Dr. Kerr of the Agricultural Research Service and that we expect chemical control could be accomplished if it is desirable to make this a part of the landowner's practice.

Dr. Dave Klein (Alaska): You have outlined the problems very effectively. What course of action is now ahead? It seems to me that technical and policy changes are involved here. Therefore, what course of action do you suggest or outline?

Mr. Scott: Well, if I were a state employee and an administrator called me in for my advice, my words to him would probably be that the most important thing for us to do is face up to reality and instead of tacitly implying that multiflora is all right, that we make it quite clear to all of our clients--the public--that we feel multiflora is a dangerous plant to use and it should only be used under certain circumstances and that these would be the exception rather than the rule.

Mr. Olsen (Department of the Army): Did you find this to be true on well managed type of land or well managed woodland? On well managed land, is plowing and everything else done normally on that kind of land taking care of it?

Mr. Scott: Well, if you put it as a question of "well managed," it is a question of the kind of culture. It is also a question of whether the ground is being plowed up or disced. Here, of course, multiflora will not survive and, further, it does not survive aggressively in woods of most any type. However, there are many places where under really good farming practices there are niches for multiflora to grow. I would rather say that almost anywhere you do not have frequent plowing, disking, or where you do have the type of pasture that does not have a dense, vegetative cover, you should expect it.





Illinois  
Department of  
Conservation  
life and land together

# Office Memorandum

to: George Fell

INPC 64

from: John Schwegman *J.S.*

Item 17

date: June 28, 1977

subject: Little Black Slough Dedication

The proposed Little Black Slough dedications are as shown in the interim plan for the area with the exception that an additional acreage of the slough is included on the east side of the south (Boss Island) tract. Jack White indicated at the last meeting that he felt this proposal does not include an adequate sample of the tupelo community. This proposal includes 90 acres of tupelo. I believe this is a significant sample and considering the projected use patterns for the overall management unit, it is the most practical and logical tupelo to dedicate.

The proposed preserve would be 750 acres in two tracts and an additional 30 acres of dedicated buffer. The Goose Pond unit would be 372 acres plus 30 acres buffer and the Boulder Slope Woods unit would be 378 acres. Overall acreages for the Heron Pond-Little Black Slough complex would be 1,841 acres of dedicated preserve, 78 acres of dedicated buffer, and 1,749 acres of undedicated lands.

The Commission members who attended the field trip at the last meeting got a good look at the proposed Goose Pond unit.

JES:11h





# DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE

## LITTLE BLACK SLOUGH

### Johnson County

#### Summary

Approximately 737 acres of the 2,506 acre Little Black Slough tract is proposed for dedication as recommended in the interim management plan for the area. Principal features of the north tract include virgin cypress swamp and hill prairie, while the south tract includes old growth forests and tupelo swamp of the Little Black Slough. The areas are representative of the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills Natural Divisions of Illinois.

#### North Tract

This tract consists of Cache River floodplain and uplands consisting of the west end of Wildcat Bluff. Most of the floodplain portion is occupied by an old growth swamp of nearly pure cypress known as "Goose Pond". The Main Brothers, former owners of this tract, felt that this area has probably never been logged. The remainder of the lowlands of this tract are second growth bottomland hardwoods except for a few old fields supporting saplings and proposed for buffer status. The uplands support mesic second growth forest of sugar maple, white oak, etc. on the north slope and in the ravines and xeric forest and hill prairie on the dry south-facing slopes. The prairie is rimmed with red cedar and supports such prairie species as little bluestem and prairie dock. It is an undisturbed community.

The most prominent feature of the geology of this tract is the limestone bedrock exposures of Wildcat Bluff. They are prominent on the steep south-facing bluff slopes and occur as large scattered boulders in the woods on the northwest slope of the bluff. This north-facing limestone boulder-strewn slope is a feature not found elsewhere on this tract.

This tract allows for an undedicated strip approximately 150 feet wide along the existing access road for future development or improvement of the road.

#### South Tract

This tract includes portions of Little Black Slough dominated by tupelo, old growth lowland forests dominated by overcup oak and other lowland hardwoods, virgin upland forest known as "boulder slope woods" and "long point" old growth upland forests on the west end of Boss Island and north-facing and south-facing sandstone cliff communities.

(continued)



South Tract (continued)

A wide variety of unusual plant species occur in this tract including goldies fern, maidenhair spleenwort, three-birds orchid, and climbing dogbane. Wildlife includes nesting black vultures.

The geology of the tract contrasts sharply with the north tract. The bedrock underlying this area is a thick bed of sandstone that forms small cliffs and bluffs. Cliffs reach a height of 50 feet on the north side of Boss Island.





PROPOSED DEDICATION

372 acres

GOOSE POND

Buffer 30 acres

23

22

23

24

Little

Island

Boss

Black

Slough

318 acres

High Kite

HERON POND

NATURAL

PRESE

Wildcat Bluff

Hill prairie

Cave

Chicago River

CHICAGO



described real property as a nature preserve:

Tract 1

That part of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 14 lying north of Cache River; that part of the E $\frac{1}{2}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 14 lying north of Cache River and east of the Burlington Northern Railroad right-of-way; that part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 23 lying north and east of Cache River; and that part of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 24 lying north of a line from a point on its east line 1,900 feet south of its northeast corner southwestwardly to a point on its west line 2,400 feet south of its northwest corner, excepting therefrom the north 660 feet of the west 2,000 feet; all in Township 13 South, Range 2 East of the Third P.M., Johnson County, Illinois.

Tract 2

The NE $\frac{1}{4}$  excepting the north 900 feet of the east 700 feet, the E $\frac{1}{2}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , and NW $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  all in Section 27, Township 13 South, Range 2 East of the Third P.M., Johnson County, Illinois.

The property hereinabove described is dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for Nature Preserves, in "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", approved June 26, 1925, as heretofore amended and "An Act relating to the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and defining its powers and duties", approved August 28, 1963, as heretofore amended. Said property is further dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for Nature Preserves in any amendment to said Acts enacted hereafter, but no such amendment shall alter the exclusive commitment of said land to the preservation of natural conditions for the purposes specified in said Acts as of the date of this dedication.

The following described real property lying adjacent to the nature preserve herein dedicated is dedicated as, and shall be held as, buffer area for the protection of the nature preserve. Said buffer area may be developed, managed, or used for public conservation, recreation or service purposes as may be approved by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and the Department of Conservation or shall be managed as if it were part of the nature preserve herein dedicated:

The north 660 feet of the west 2,000 feet of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 24, Township 13 South, Range 2 East of the Third P.M., Johnson





A PROPOSAL FOR DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE AT  
KANKAKEE RIVER STATE PARK, WILL COUNTY

SUMMARY

Two tracts representing a cross section of the Kankakee River Gorge with north and south river banks (55 and 60 acres respectively) are proposed for dedication. The tracts are within Kankakee River State Park and include examples of upland, slope and floodplain forest, seep springs, and bedrock outcrops.

BACKGROUND

The Illinois Department of Conservation has prepared a master plan for Kankakee River State Park through an internal management planning task force. The plan has been presented for executive review with an area recommended as nature preserve by the Natural Areas Section. Approval in principle of dedication was given by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission at its 50th meeting in January, 1974.

The Department of Conservation obtained the tracts from Commonwealth Edison in about 1960. During previous ownership portions of the tracts were subjected to timber cutting and the uplands south of the river may be burned periodically. Present park use is minimal due to the remote location of the tracts. Some bank fishing occurs in the area. The 60 acre tract to the south of the river is part of a Wildlife management area and has been hunted. This use will be eliminated if the area is dedicated as nature preserve.

SIZE AND LOCATION

The proposed nature preserve totals approximately 125 acres and represents the extreme western edge of park property in Will County; it includes 60 and 65 acre tracts. The 60 acre portion consists of the west 4,500 feet of the park bounded on the south by State Route 113 and on the north by the Kankakee River. The 55 acre portion includes the west 4,400 feet of the park; it is bounded on the south by the river and on the north by a line running parallel to and about 750 feet north of the river. The tracts are situated in the S½ Section 21, and N½ Section 28, and the W½ Section 27, Township 32 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principle Meridian.



## CHARACTER OF THE AREA

### PHYSICAL FEATURES

The area lies near the boundary between the Grand Prairie Section and the Kankakee River Sand Area Section of the Grand Prairie Natural Division. The tracts represent a cross section of the Kankakee River Gorge which is located in the Grand Prairie Section. However, significant amounts of sand deposits are present, especially north of the river, and are probably of wind blown origin from the Kankakee River Sand Section which lies to the south of the Kankakee River.

The tracts described here lie within a stretch of the river once known as "The Palisades" due to its scenic quality of high bluffs, terraces and islands.

The tract to the south of the river consists of a steep river bluff with a maximum height of 70 feet above the river floodplain, the uplands are level sand deposits and lie over unsorted sand and gravel which is exposed along the river bluff. Niagra dolomite, Kankakee limestone, and Edgewood limestone (all primarily dolomitic) are also exposed on the river bluff in the form of small side ravines. A narrow band of alluvial soils occurs on either side of the river and on the alluvial island, which is inundated annually by the river. The tract adjacent to the north side of the river consists of a low bluff and irregular uplands 20-40 feet above the floodplain, the parent material is windblown sand over sand and gravel. Several seep springs with muck soils occur on both sides of the river and appear to be associated with the contacts between bedrock and sand and gravel deposits.

### BIOLOGICAL FEATURES

Upland, slope and floodplain forest communities are found in association with the tracts. Of special interest are bog-like communities supported by seep springs, and the presence of several uncommon plants on dolomite rock outcrops.

The uplands to the south of the river are characterized by white oak (Quercus alba), black oak (Quercus velutina), and black cherry (Prunus serotina) with an understory of cherry, raspberry (Rubus sp.), and poison ivy (Rhus radicans), the past use has included tree cutting and occasional fires. Some small upland sites have been cleared in the past and support a community of old field species, the prairie pocket gopher is present in these sites. A more mesic forest is present on the north facing slopes and terraces along the river; red oak (Q. Rubra), basswood (Tilia americana), sugar maple (Acer aaccarum), and white ash (Fraxinus americana) are present in the overstory while the understory is rich in wildflowers and ferns including bloodroot





(Sanguinaria canadensis), heptica (Hepatica acutiloba), blue cohosh (Caulophyllum thalictroides), wild sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis), lady fern (Athyrium angustum), and interrupted fern (Osmunda clay-toniana). A bottomland forest of silver maple (Acer saccharinum), cottonwood (Populus deltoides), and green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica) occurs on the alluvial soils along the river.

The tract to the north of the river supports a somewhat different forest community. The uplands back from the river bluff are rolling sand hills and support a typical white oak and black oak community. This grades into the more wet forest type along the low river bluff; here, the soils are kept wet by seepages and in places support a bog-like community with scattered skunk cabbage, (Symlocarpus foetidus), angelica (Angelica atropurpurea), and cow parsnip (Heracleum lanatum). This tract appears to be relatively undisturbed in comparison to the more heavily logged uplands south of the river.

The presence of bedrock outcrops and seep springs add diversity and interest to the tracts. Wild stonecrop (Sedum ternatum), saxifrage (Saxifraga pennsylvanica), and bulbet fern (Cystopteris bulbifera) occur on the dolomite bedrock outcrops where steep cliffs occur along side ravines. A number of bog plants occur in association with springs on both sides of the river. Among the plants present are marsh marigold (Caltha palustris), skunk cabbage, swamp saxifrage, spreading goldenrod (Solidago patula), American black currant (Ribes americanum), crested wood fern (Dryopteris cristata), spinulose wood fern (Dryopteris spinulosa), and Carex laevivaginata. One spring appears to serve as a hibernaculum for snapping turtles.

#### NATURE PRESERVE VALUES

Dedication would preserve the best remaining examples of the palisades area of the Kankakee River. This feature in combination with the diversity of natural features present in the tracts makes the area suitable for a nature preserve.

The area proposed for dedication is representative of selective forest types of both the Grand Prairie Section and the Kankakee Sand Area Section of the Grand Prairie Natural Division of Illinois. The location of the proposed preserve is unique in that it lies on the north edge of the Kankakee Torrent sand deposits and also represents an example of the Kankakee River Gorge, which actually lies in the Grand Prairie Section.

There are presently no dedicated preserves representing the Kankakee Sand Area Section. The preserve would be situated on residual glacial till soils and those soils developed on the Kankakee



sand deposits which have been blown by southwesterly winds toward the bluffs of the Kankakee River; and would represent the upland and slope forests occurring on these soils. Although areas with bedrock exposures are dedicated elsewhere within the Grand Prairie Section, a typical example of this situation in the Kankakee River Gorge is not represented in the Nature Preserves System. The area proposed here represents the Dolomite exposures, slope forest, and bottom land forest typical of the Kankakee Gorge.

In addition, the preserve would protect several plants which are of uncommon occurrence in Illinois. Spring-fed peat deposits are commonly restricted to river systems in northern Illinois and are unusual in both their occurrence and in that they usually contain plants restricted to these sites. The unusual plants found at the Kankakee River site include Marsh Marigold, Swamp Saxifrage, Skunk Cabbage, Crested Wood Fern, Spinulose Wood Fern, and Carex laevivaginata.

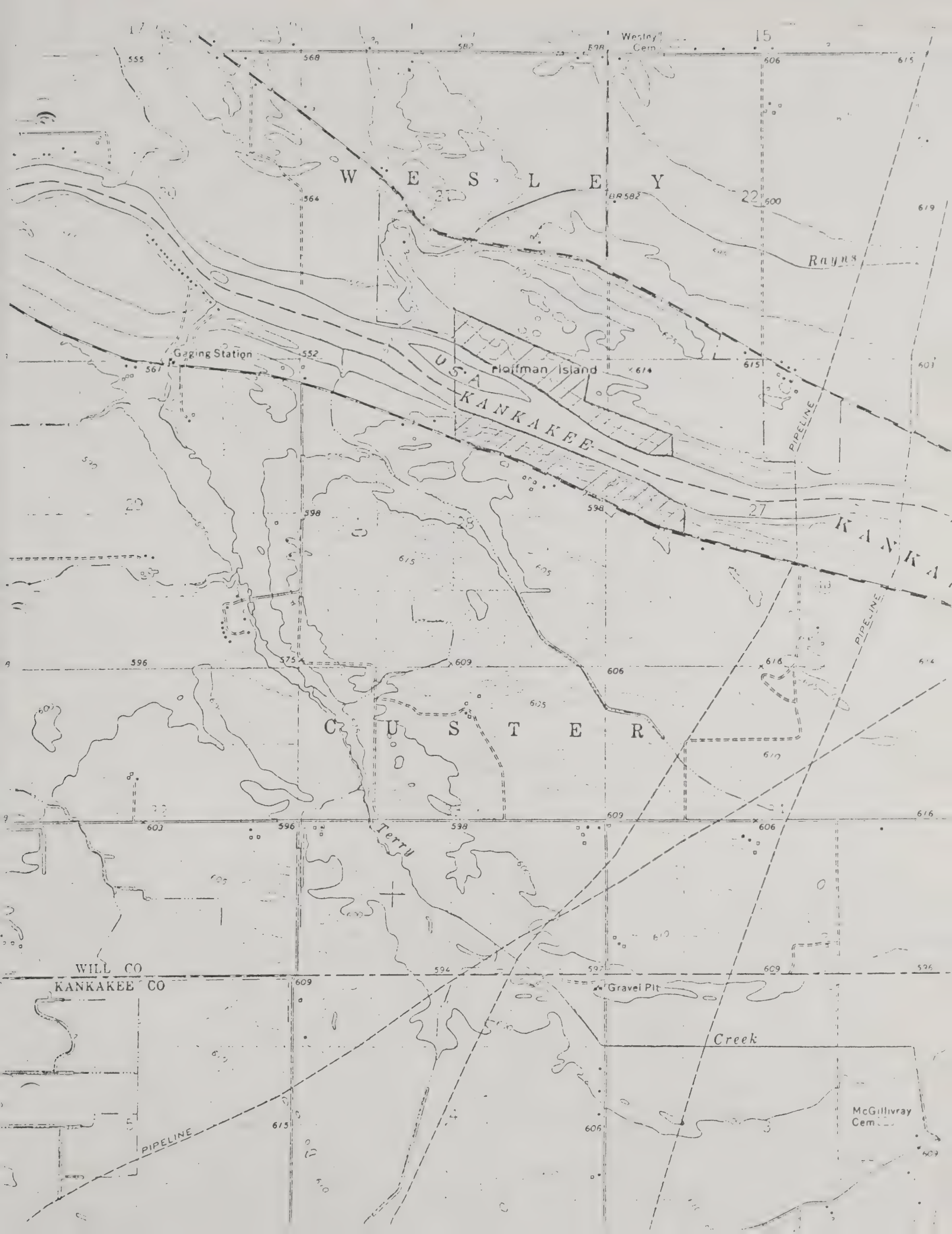
#### MANAGEMENT

As indicated, the south tract is currently managed as a wildlife area and is hunted. Nature Preserve Dedication would eliminate this usage.

Proposed master plan development includes a trail for the south tract if dedicated. If developed, this would involve the use of one access point and a loop trail to be located by the Natural Areas Section. Trail specifications would include a non-surfaced minimum width (less than three feet) trail. Special trail coverings such as wood chips may be used if needed on critical trail sections.









DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the State of Illinois, Department of Conservation, being the owner thereof does hereby dedicate the following described real property as a nature preserve:

Parcel 1: Beginning at a point on the north-south center line of Section 21, Township 32 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principal Meridian, Will County, Illinois, that is 462 feet south of the NW corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of said Section 21, thence South 65.5 $^{\circ}$  East 2,574 feet to a point, thence South 8 $^{\circ}$  West 528 feet to a point, thence South 69 $^{\circ}$  East 1,630 feet to a point, thence South 422 feet more or less to the low water mark of the north bank of the Kankakee River thence northwesterly along said low water mark to the north-south center line of said Section 21, thence North along said center line 607 feet more or less to the point of beginning, all lands being in Sections 21, 27, and 28 of Township 32 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principal Meridian, Will County, Illinois.

Parcel 2: That part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 28, and the W $\frac{1}{2}$  W $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 27, all in Township 32 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principal Meridian, Will County, Illinois, lying northerly of the right-of-way of State Route 113, and southerly of the south low water mark of the Kankakee River.

The property heretofore described is dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for nature preserves, in "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", approved June 26, 1925, as heretofore amended and "An Act relating to the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and defining its powers and duties", approved August 28, 1963, as heretofore amended. Said property is further dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used as provided for nature preserves in any amendment to said Acts enacted hereafter, but no such amendment shall alter the exclusive commitment of said land to the preservation of natural conditions for the purposes specified in said Acts as of the date of this dedication.





A PROPOSAL FOR DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE AT  
KANKAKEE RIVER STATE PARK, WILL COUNTY

SUMMARY

Two tracts representing a cross section of the Kankakee River Gorge with north and south river banks (55 and 60 acres respectively) are proposed for dedication. The tracts are within Kankakee River State Park and include examples of upland, slope and floodplain forest, seep springs, and bedrock outcrops.

BACKGROUND

The Illinois Department of Conservation has prepared a master plan for Kankakee River State Park through an internal management planning task force. The plan has been presented for executive review with an area recommended as nature preserve by the Natural Areas Section. Approval in principle of dedication was given by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission at its 50th meeting in January, 1974.

The Department of Conservation obtained the tracts from Commonwealth Edison in about 1960. During previous ownership portions of the tracts were subjected to timber cutting and the uplands south of the river may be burned periodically. Present park use is minimal due to the remote location of the tracts. Some bank fishing occurs in the area. The 60 acre tract to the south of the river is part of a Wildlife management area and has been hunted. This use will be eliminated if the area is dedicated as nature preserve.

SIZE AND LOCATION

The proposed nature preserve totals approximately 125 acres and represents the extreme western edge of park property in Will County; it includes 60 and 65 acre tracts. The 60 acre portion consists of the west 4,500 feet of the park bounded on the south by State Route 113 and on the north by the Kankakee River. The 55 acre portion includes the west 4,400 feet of the park; it is bounded on the south by the river and on the north by a line running parallel to and about 750 feet north of the river. The tracts are situated in the S½ Section 21, and N½ Section 28, and the W½ Section 27, Township 32 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principle Meridian.



## CHARACTER OF THE AREA

### PHYSICAL FEATURES

The area lies near the boundary between the Grand Prairie Section and the Kankakee River Sand Area Section of the Grand Prairie Natural Division. The tracts represent a cross section of the Kankakee River Gorge which is located in the Grand Prairie Section. However, significant amounts of sand deposits are present, especially north of the river, and are probably of wind blown origin from the Kankakee River Sand Section which lies to the south of the Kankakee River.

The tracts described here lie within a stretch of the river once known as "The Palisades" due to its scenic quality of high bluffs, terraces and islands.

The tract to the south of the river consists of a steep river bluff with a maximum height of 70 feet above the river floodplain, the uplands are level sand deposits and lie over unsorted sand and gravel which is exposed along the river bluff. Niagara dolomite, Kankakee limestone, and Edgewood limestone (all primarily dolomitic) are also exposed on the river bluff in the form of small side ravines. A narrow band of alluvial soils occurs on either side of the river and on the alluvial island, which is inundated annually by the river. The tract adjacent to the north side of the river consists of a low bluff and irregular uplands 20-40 feet above the floodplain, the parent material is windblown sand over sand and gravel. Several seep springs with muck soils occur on both sides of the river and appear to be associated with the contacts between bedrock and sand and gravel deposits.

### BIOLOGICAL FEATURES

Upland, slope and floodplain forest communities are found in association with the tracts. Of special interest are bog-like communities supported by seep springs, and the presence of several uncommon plants on dolomite rock outcrops.

The uplands to the south of the river are characterized by white oak (Quercus alba), black oak (Quercus velutina), and black cherry (Prunus serotina) with an understory of cherry, raspberry (Rubus sp.), and poison ivy (Rhus radicans), the past use has included tree cutting and occasional fires. Some small upland sites have been cleared in the past and support a community of old field species, the prairie pocket gopher is present in these sites. A more mesic forest is present on the north facing slopes and terraces along the river; red oak (Q. Rubra), basswood (Tilia americana), sugar maple (Acer aaccarum), and white ash (Fraxinus americana) are present in the overstory while the understory is rich in wildflowers and ferns including bloodroot





(Sanguinaria canadensis), heptica (Hepatica acutiloba), blue cohosh (Caulophyllum thalictroides), wild sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis), lady fern (Athyrium angustum), and interrupted fern (Osmunda claytoniana). A bottomland forest of silver maple (Acer saccharinum), cottonwood (Populus deltoides), and green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica) occurs on the alluvial soils along the river.

The tract to the north of the river supports a somewhat different forest community. The uplands back from the river bluff are rolling sand hills and support a typical white oak and black oak community. This grades into the more wet forest type along the low river bluff; here, the soils are kept wet by seepages and in places support a bog-like community with scattered skunk cabbage, (Symlocarpus foetidus), angelica (Angelica atropurpurea), and cow parsnip (Heracleum lanatum). This tract appears to be relatively undisturbed in comparison to the more heavily logged uplands south of the river.

The presence of bedrock outcrops and seep springs add diversity and interest to the tracts. Wild stonecrop (Sedum ternatum), saxifrage (Saxifraga pennsylvanica), and bulbet fern (Cystopteris bulbifera) occur on the dolomite bedrock outcrops where steep cliffs occur along side ravines. A number of bog plants occur in association with springs on both sides of the river. Among the plants present are marsh marigold (Caltha palustris), skunk cabbage, swamp saxifrage, spreading goldenrod (Solidago patula), American black currant (Ribes americanum), crested wood fern (Dryopteris cristata), spinulose wood fern (Dryopteris spinulosa), and Carex laevivaginata. One spring appears to serve as a hibernaculum for snapping turtles.

#### NATURE PRESERVE VALUES

Dedication would preserve the best remaining examples of the palisades area of the Kankakee River. This feature in combination with the diversity of natural features present in the tracts makes the area suitable for a nature preserve.

The area proposed for dedication is representative of selective forest types of both the Grand Prairie Section and the Kankakee Sand Area Section of the Grand Prairie Natural Division of Illinois. The location of the proposed preserve is unique in that it lies on the north edge of the Kankakee Torrent sand deposits and also represents an example of the Kankakee River Gorge, which actually lies in the Grand Prairie Section.

There are presently no dedicated preserves representing the Kankakee Sand Area Section. The preserve would be situated on residual glacial till soils and those soils developed on the Kankakee



sand deposits which have been blown by southwesterly winds toward the bluffs of the Kankakee River; and would represent the upland and slope forests occurring on these soils. Although areas with bedrock exposures are dedicated elsewhere within the Grand Prairie Section, a typical example of this situation in the Kankakee River Gorge is not represented in the Nature Preserves System. The area proposed here represents the Dolomite exposures, slope forest, and bottom land forest typical of the Kankakee Gorge.

In addition, the preserve would protect several plants which are of uncommon occurrence in Illinois. Spring-fed peat deposits are commonly restricted to river systems in northern Illinois and are unusual in both their occurrence and in that they usually contain plants restricted to these sites. The unusual plants found at the Kankakee River site include Marsh Marigold, Swamp Saxifrage, Skunk Cabbage, Crested Wood Fern, Spinulose Wood Fern, and Carex laevivaginata.

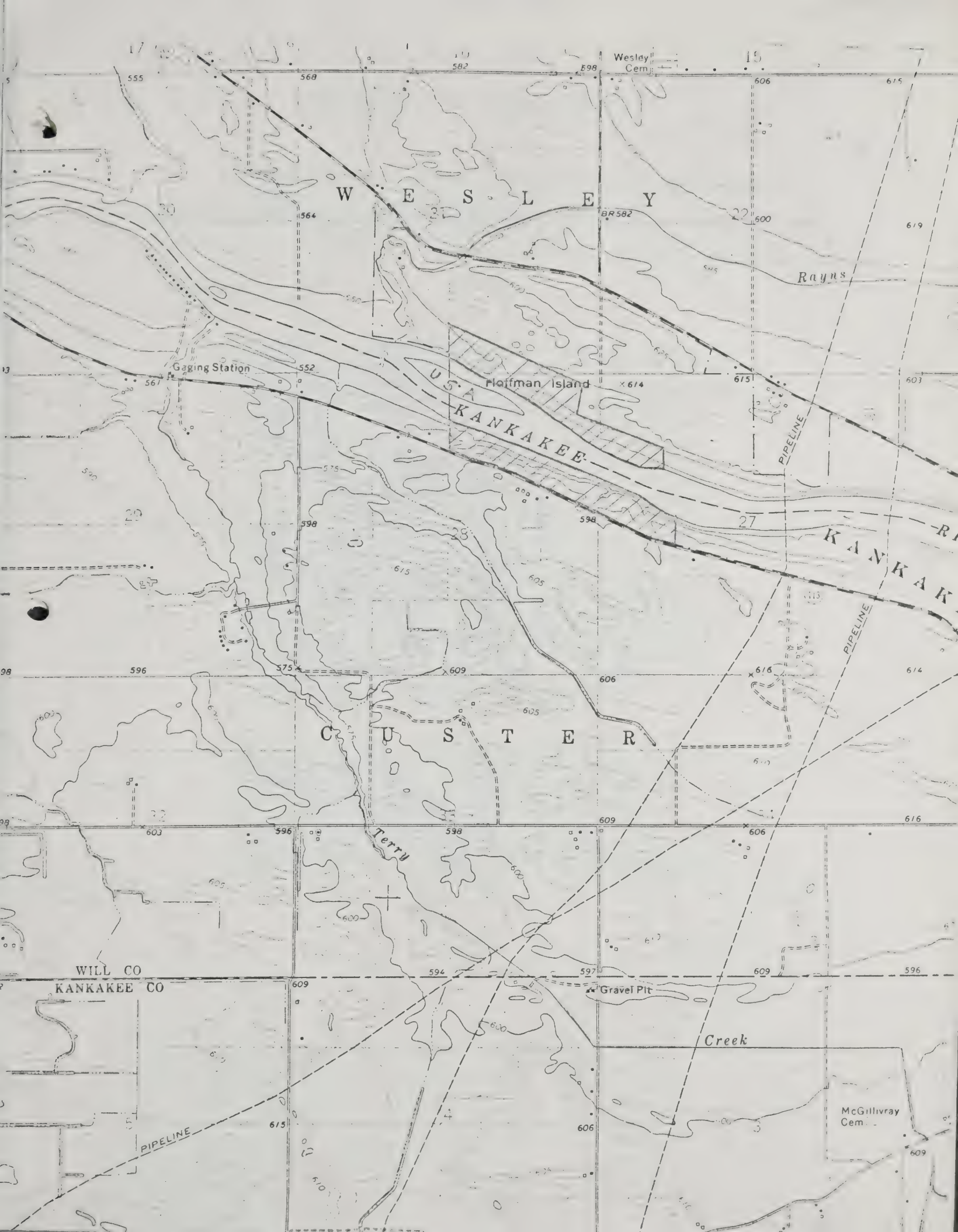
#### MANAGEMENT

As indicated, the south tract is currently managed as a wildlife area and is hunted. Nature Preserve Dedication would eliminate this usage.

Proposed master plan development includes a trail for the south tract if dedicated. If developed, this would involve the use of one access point and a loop trail to be located by the Natural Areas Section. Trail specifications would include a non-surfaced minimum width (less than three feet) trail. Special trail coverings such as wood chips may be used if needed on critical trail sections.









DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the State of Illinois, Department of Conservation, being the owner thereof does hereby dedicate the following described real property as a nature preserve:

Parcel 1: Beginning at a point on the north-south center line of Section 21, Township 32 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principal Meridian, Will County, Illinois, that is 462 feet south of the NW corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of said Section 21, thence South 65.5 $^{\circ}$  East 2,574 feet to a point, thence South 8 $^{\circ}$  West 528 feet to a point, thence South 69 $^{\circ}$  East 1,630 feet to a point, thence South 422 feet more or less to the low water mark of the north bank of the Kankakee River thence northwesterly along said low water mark to the north-south center line of said Section 21, thence North along said center line 607 feet more or less to the point of beginning, all lands being in Sections 21, 27, and 28 of Township 32 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principal Meridian, Will County, Illinois.

Parcel 2: That part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 28, and the W $\frac{1}{2}$  W $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 27, all in Township 32 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principal Meridian, Will County, Illinois, lying northerly of the right-of-way of State Route 113, and southerly of the south low water mark of the Kankakee River.





DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the State of Illinois, Department of Conservation, being the owner thereof does hereby dedicate the following described real property as a nature preserve:

Parcel 1: Beginning at a point on the north-south center line of Section 21, Township 32 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principal Meridian, Will County, Illinois, that is 462 feet south of the NW corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of said Section 21, thence South 65.5° East 2,574 feet to a point, thence South 8° West 528 feet to a point, thence South 69° East 1,630 feet to a point, thence South 422 feet more or less to the low water mark of the north bank of the Kankakee River thence northwesterly along said low water mark to the north-south center line of said Section 21, thence North along said center line 607 feet more or less to the point of beginning, all lands being in Sections 21, 27, and 28 of Township 32 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principal Meridian, Will County, Illinois.

Parcel 2: That part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 28, and the W $\frac{1}{2}$  W $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 27, all in Township 32 North, Range 10 East of the Third Principal Meridian, Will County, Illinois, lying northerly of the right-of-way of State Route 113, and southerly of the south low water mark of the Kankakee River.

The property heretofore described is dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for nature preserves, in "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", approved June 26, 1925, as heretofore amended and "An Act relating to the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and defining its powers and duties", approved August 28, 1963, as heretofore amended. Said property is further dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used as provided for nature preserves in any amendment to said Acts enacted hereafter, but no such amendment shall alter the exclusive commitment of said land to the preservation of natural conditions for the purposes specified in said Acts as of the date of this dedication.



A PROPOSAL FOR DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE  
AT CHAIN O'LAKES STATE PARK  
LAKE COUNTY

INPC 64  
Item 19

SUMMARY

Two separate tracts totaling approximately 183 acres and located within Chain O'Lakes State Park are proposed for dedication. The tracts contain calcareous bog, wet meadow, fen, prairie, reed swamp, and lake representative of the Morainal Section of the Northeastern Morainal Natural Division.

BACKGROUND

The vegetation of the south portion of Chain O'Lakes State Park was originally inventoried for the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, with parts recommended for dedication, by S. Galen Smith in 1971. The Commission, however, did not give the 1971 proposal official consideration. In 1975-76 the Natural Areas Section inventoried the park and identified six natural areas. The Department of Conservation is currently preparing a master management plan for Chain O'Lakes State Park through an internal management planning task force. The plan will be presented for executive review with the two tracts herein recommended as nature preserve.

In May, 1976, the Nature Preserves Commission gave preliminary approval to the dedication as proposed here at its 56th meeting. Final dedication would follow Department approval as outlined in Manual Code 8226: Nature Preserve Dedication Procedure.

The tracts include a 123 acre tract located west of Turner Lake in the W $\frac{1}{2}$  Section 21, and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 28, T 46 N, R 9 E of the 3rd P.M.; and a 60 acre tract located around Mud Lake, in the N $\frac{1}{2}$  Section 28, T 46 N, R 9 E of the 3rd P.M.

CHARACTER OF THE AREA

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Chain O'Lakes Area is located within the Morainal Section of the Northeastern Morainal Natural Division. It is situated along the Fox Lake Moraine, which represents the western termination of the Valparaiso Morainic System; and is also associated with the extensive peat





soils surrounding the Fox River where it enters Grass Lake. The topography includes ridges of sorted sand and gravel deposited as glacial outwash, with low peat fill depressions (often with open water) among the outwash deposits. Calcareous springs and marl deposits are associated with these glacial features often creating highly alkaline areas (fens) in the low peat filled depressions. Drainage from these sources is into the Fox River and Grass Lake.

The 123 acre tract adjacent to Turner Lake includes marl and peat soils fed by alkaline springs; it is bordered on the southwest by an irregular moraine ridge with kettle holes. The 60 acre tract surrounding Mud Lake is also alkaline and features an advancing bog mat around the lake. Mud Lake has a soft mud bottom in comparison to the relatively hard bottom of Turner Lake.

### BIOLOGICAL FEATURES

The area bordering Turner Lake contains fen, reed swamp, and prairie vegetation. The fen community occupies most of the proposed preserve, it occurs in open meadows that are especially marly in character. The vegetation is predominantly low herbs forming dense mats and small tussocks, with local areas dominated by low shrubs of characteristic species. Many of the plants are restricted to marly places and some are very local. Typical herbs are the sedge Carex sterilis that often forms nearly pure stands of low, flat-topped clumps 1-2 feet across, Rynchospora capillacea and Scleria verticellata, (two very small sedges that are very locally distributed), Solidago ohioensis, Cladium mariscoides, Lobelia kalmii and Parnassia glauca; typical low shrubs (mostly less than 5 feet tall) are dwarf birch (Betula pumila) and shrubby cinquefoil (Potentilla fruticosa). The outstanding feature here is a stand of pitcher plants (Saracenia purpurea) along with the beaked spike rush (Eleocharis rostellata), the latter a sedge that is found only in very marly or alkaline places and is very rare in the Chicago region.

Small areas of reed swamp community occur at the south and northwest edge of the lake. These areas are characterized by narrow-leaved and hybrid cattails (Typha sp.), river bulrush (Scirpus fluviatilis), and some sedge (Carex sp.) - bluejoint grass (Calamagrostis canadensis) stands.

The extreme south end of the Turner Lake site contains mesic and wet prairie associated with rises in the marsh. Important species include big blue stem (Andropogon furcatus), cordgrass (Spartina pectinata), prairie dock (Silphium terebinthinaceum), purple prairie clover (Petalostemum purpureum), prairie alum root (Heuchera richardsonii), and the rare white lady's slipper orchid (Cypripedium candidum).



The Mud Lake area is dominated by wet meadow vegetation; some prairie vegetation is also present. The wet meadow community is similar to the fen community described above, however, it is not as strongly alkaline and lacks the pitcher plants and beaked spike rush. It is generally a herb community dominated mostly by large sedge tussocks (Carex sp.) and many broad leaved flowering plants, at the edge of the lake the sedges form an advancing bog or sedge mat that floats over the water. Buck bean (Menyanthes trifoliata) is present at the lake edge. Prairie vegetation dominated by big bluestem, Indian grass (Sorghastrum nutans) and dropseed (Sporobolus heterolepis) occurs in a narrow strip southeast of Mud Lake. Cuckoo flower (Cardamine pratensis var. palustris) occurs naturally at the site, where it was first discovered as a new plant to Illinois in May, 1975. This species is apparently restricted to wet alkaline (or rarely acid) sites in northern United States and Canada.

#### NATURE PRESERVE VALUES

Dedication would preserve natural features that are not well represented in the nature preserves system and would protect the habitat of several rare plants.

The area west of Turner Lake represents a large, essentially undisturbed, high quality fen. The presence of rare plants including pitcher plants, shrubby cinquefoil beaked spike rush, and prairie with white lady's slipper orchid add significance to the site.

The area around Mud Lake is also essentially undisturbed, representing a relatively large tract of wet meadow. A significant feature of this tract is the advancing calcareous sedge mat which is in contrast to the usual acid sphagnum mat character of most bogs. The presence of cuckoo flower adds value to the site as habitat for a rare species.

#### MANAGEMENT/DEVELOPMENT

With the development of a master plan, a number of development proposals have been made for sites adjacent to the proposed preserve.

A bicycle-hiking trail and possibly horse trail will border the west and south sides of the proposed Turner Lake preserve. As a result, a 100 foot wide zone intended to accommodate the trails will be left undedicated on both sides. No trails are planned for the Turner Lake Nature Preserve.

Turner Lake is presently managed for northern pike reproduction, which involves holding the water level up on the lake during the pike breeding season. The water level is increased approximately six inches for a time period long enough to insure reproduction (about 30 days).





A plank boardwalk with maximum width of 3 feet is planned for the Mud Lake Bog Nature Preserve.

#### OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

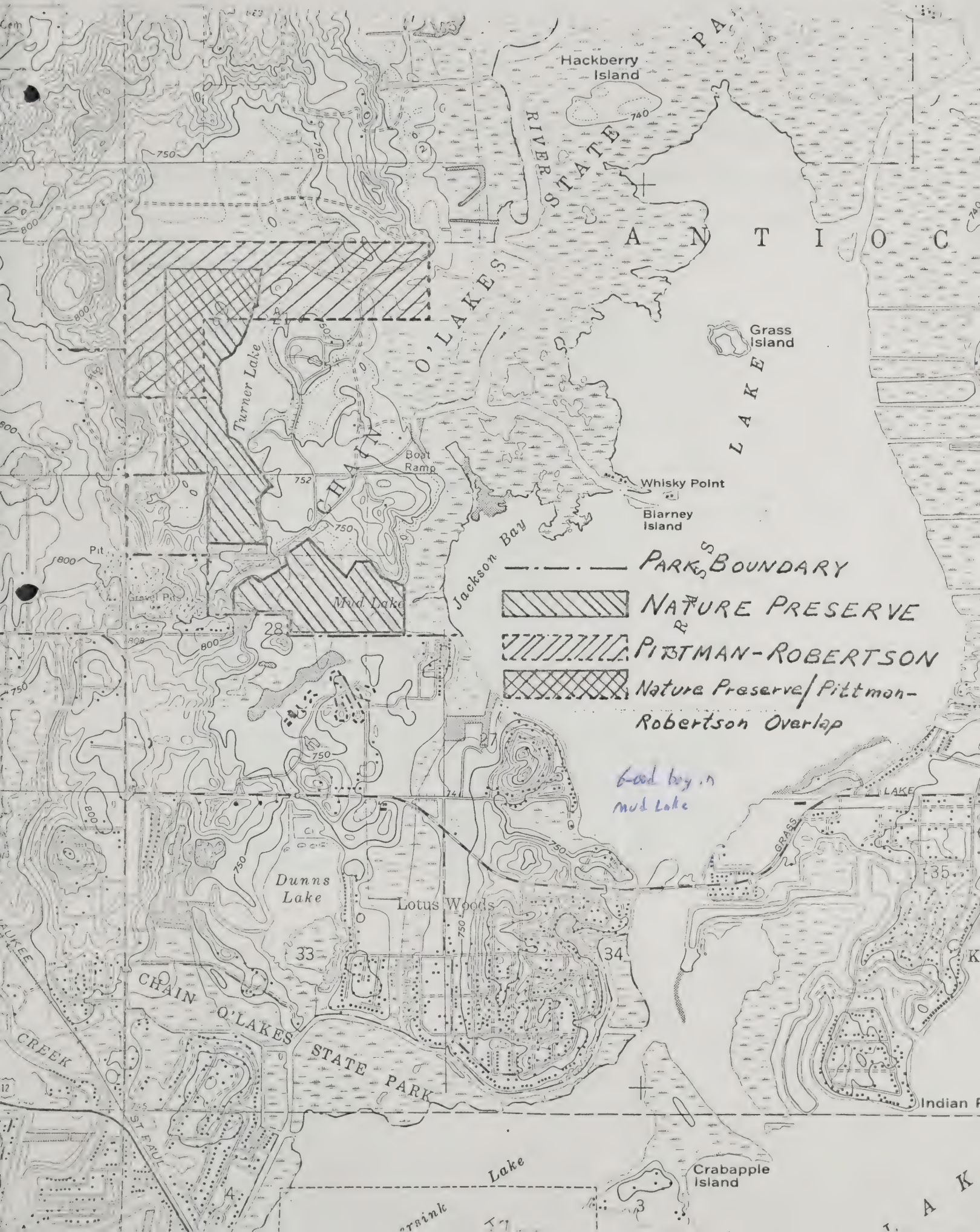
Mud Lake is fed by storm sewer runoff from the Leisure Village development adjacent to the south edge of the proposed preserve. Water quality tests have shown the runoff to be within an acceptable level (non-polluting); however, future water volume and quality may change, and thus will require monitoring.

Both proposed nature preserve tracts lie within areas used for put and take pheasant hunting with pen reared birds. Dedication as proposed here would allow this hunting program to continue since it is an established site use, and is expected to have no significant affect on native wildlife populations. This exception is written into the dedication document.

Portions of the Turner Lake natural area were purchased with Pittman-Robertson Funds and have been excluded from the dedication document. Dedication of this tract will be dependent upon amendment of the approved wildlife plan by the Federal Aid Coordinator to accept the dedicated preserve as compatible, and upon approval by the Fish and Wildlife Service.











DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the State of Illinois, Department of Conservation, being the owner thereof does hereby dedicate the following described real property as a nature preserve:

Parcel 1: Part of the West Half of Section 21, and part of the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 28, Township 46 North, Range 9 East of the Third Principle Meridian, all described as follows: Beginning at the Southeast Corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 28, thence North 1280 feet to a point on the South Line of said Section 21, thence West 550 feet to a point, thence North 1420 feet to a point, thence West 100 feet to a point, thence North 2130 feet to a point, thence East 1580 feet to a point, thence South  $8^{\circ}$  West 3000 feet to a point on the South Shore of Turner Lake, thence South  $49^{\circ}$  East 860 feet to a point, thence South  $45^{\circ}$  West 500 feet to a point, thence South  $16^{\circ}$  East 650 feet to a point, thence South 230 feet to a point, thence West 930 feet to the point of beginning, in Lake County, Illinois, excepting therefrom that portion thereof lying within the Northwest Quarter and the Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of said Section 21, that portion thereof lying within the South 150 feet of the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 28, and that portion thereof lying beneath the surface of said Turner Lake.

Parcel 2: That portion of the North Half of Section 28, Township 46 North, Range 9 East of the Third Principle Meridian, all described as follows: Beginning at the Northeast Corner of the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 28, thence North  $55^{\circ}$  East 850 feet to a point, thence South  $27^{\circ}$  East 850 feet to a point, thence North  $35^{\circ}$  East 270 feet to a point on the North Line of the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 28, thence East 250 feet along said North Line to a point, thence South  $27^{\circ}$  East 400 feet to a point, thence South 770 feet to a point on the Center Line of said Section 28, thence West 1970 feet along said Center Line to the Center of said Section 28, thence North 200 feet to a point, thence West 750 feet to a point, thence North 630 feet to a point, thence North  $55^{\circ}$  East 200 feet to a point, thence South  $71^{\circ}$  East 260 feet to a point, thence North  $55^{\circ}$  East 400 feet to a point on the Center Line of said Section 28, thence North 190 feet to the point of beginning, in Lake County, Illinois.



The property heretofore described is dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for nature preserves, in "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", approved June 26, 1925, as heretofore amended and "An Act relating to the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and defining its powers and duties", approved August 28, 1963, as heretofore amended. Said property is further dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for nature preserves in any amendment to said Acts enacted hereafter, but no such amendment shall alter the exclusive commitment of said land to the preservation of natural conditions for the purposes specified in said Acts as of the date of this dedication, excepting that the areas described herein may be used for the public hunting of game species and the marsh areas adjacent to Turner Lake may be stocked with pike.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

APPROVED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Governor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director, Dept. of Conservation

APPROVED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, Illinois Nature Preserves  
Commission

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary, Illinois Nature Preserves  
Commission





# UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY COUNSEL

266 Administration Building, Urbana, Illinois 61801 (217) 333-0563

CHICAGO CIRCLE CAMPUS

MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS, CHICAGO

URBANA • CHAMPAIGN CAMPUS

June 15, 1977

INPC 64

Item 22

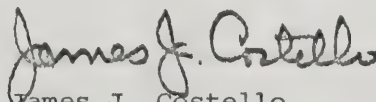
George B. Fell  
Executive Secretary  
Illinois Nature Preserves Commission  
819 North Main Street  
Rockford, Illinois 61103

Dear Mr. Fell:

In late 1975 I had correspondence with Roger W. Findley who was then Chairman of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission concerning a Commission proposal that certain portions of Robert Allerton Park be dedicated as a State nature preserve.

Professor Findley advises me that he has currently no connection with the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and suggested that I address this communication to you. Enclosed is a copy of a June 15, 1977 letter I have addressed to two Trustees of the University of Illinois (Trustee Rader and Trustee Livingston) which reflects my legal conclusion that the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, as trustee of Allerton Park, should decline the Commission's proposal for the dedication.

Very truly yours,



James J. Costello  
University Counsel

enc.

c. Trustees Rader  
Livingston  
President Corbally



# UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY COUNSEL

266 Administration Building, Urbana, Illinois 61801 (217) 333-0563

CHICAGO CIRCLE CAMPUS

MEDICAL CENTER CAMPUS, CHICAGO

URBANA • CHAMPAIGN CAMPUS

June 15, 1977

Honorable Jane Hayes Rader  
Honorable Park Livingston

Dear Jane and Park:

You have requested an update on the status of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission's earlier efforts to have the Board of Trustees dedicate one or more portions of Allerton Park as a "State nature preserve" pursuant to the Illinois Nature Preserves System Act. The Commission's proposal is inconsistent with the terms of the trust indenture by which the University acquired Allerton Park (referred to in the indenture as the "Woodland Property"). Any action by the Board of Trustees to alienate Allerton Park through dedication as a State nature preserve could subject the Board to litigation filed by any member of the public claiming a violation of the trust. In my view, the probability that the Board would prevail in any such litigation is slight.

The Illinois Nature Preserves System Act (Ch. 105, Sec. 465a et seq.) designates the Department of Conservation as having the "care, control, supervision and management of all nature preserves," subject to certain powers and duties accorded the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. A "nature preserve" is defined as an area in public or private ownership which is formally dedicated, pursuant to the Act, to being maintained in its natural condition. The area must either retain to some degree its primeval character (though it need not be completely natural and undisturbed at the time of dedication) or must have unusual flora, fauna, geological or archaeological features of scientific or educational value. The area must be used in a manner and under limitations consistent with its continued preservation (without unreasonable impairment, disturbance or development) for the public purposes of scientific research, education, esthetic enjoyment and providing habitat for plant and animal species and communities and other natural objects.

Public or private owners may dedicate land as a nature preserve, with or without the transfer of the fee interest. Articles of dedication must be approved by the Department and may contain restrictions on the development or transfer of the property. The articles of dedication may define the respective jurisdictions of the owner or operating agency and the Department of Conservation, and may also provide procedures to be applied in case of violation of the dedication. Articles of dedication may be amended with the approval of the Governor and the Commission upon a finding that the amendment "will not permit an impairment, disturbance or development of the area inconsistent with the purposes of this Act." Areas designated as nature preserves are not subject to





Honorable Park Livingston

alienation except to another public use upon a finding by the Department of imperative public necessity and with the approval of the Governor and the Commission. Any amendment of articles of dedication or change in public use requires public notice and an opportunity for any person to be heard.

Under the Act public agencies, including universities, are urged to dedicate, as nature preserves within the system, suitable areas or portions of areas within their jurisdictions. Any agency administering any area designated as a nature preserve is responsible for preserving the natural character of the area in accordance with the articles of dedication. Section 3 of the Act directs that in maintaining the State parks and nature preserves the Department of Conservation "shall conserve the original character as distinguished from the artificial landscaping of such parks and nature preserves."

In my earlier correspondence with representatives of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission I asked for confirmation of the fact that the proposal on Allerton Park would require the University, as trustee, to permanently cede certain of its trust powers concerning the ultimate control and disposition of the affected portions of Allerton Park. In response, the Commission indicated that the terms of any dedication and master plan for the proposed nature preserve were "negotiable" and that their proposal would "essentially coincide" with the "purposes" of the trust under which the University holds Allerton Park. However, the Commission did concede that the dedication would impair the title of any transferee.

It is evident that the terms of the trust indenture through which the University obtained Allerton Park are not generally understood by the Commission (or indeed by some members of the University staff). Also not clearly understood is the fact that, unlike most property held by the University, in the case of Allerton Park we are dealing with property which is subject to the terms of an express trust previously accepted by the University.

Under the indenture the University is to use, maintain, preserve and develop Allerton Park "for educational and research purposes, as a forest, wild and plant-life preserve, as an example of landscape gardening, and as a public park." The University's authority to use a portion of the Park as a "wild and plant-life preserve", as it is currently doing, may well be a "purpose" which could "essentially coincide" with the purposes of the Illinois Nature Preserves System Act. However, this fact is not dispositive of the other legal problems raised by the Commission's proposal.

The indenture further provides that the University "may carry on such educational and research activities on the Woodland Property as the Grantee (University), in its sole discretion, may deem desirable and may change such activities from time to time as it chooses." The Commission's proposal would effectively nullify the flexibility which the creator expressly provided the trustee of Allerton Park should have under this provision. Action by the Board of Trustees, as trustee of Allerton Park, to change permanently the trust terms in the manner proposed would be of doubtful legal validity. Assuming that in 1977 the University and its scientists can foresee no circumstances under which the portions of Allerton Park in question would be



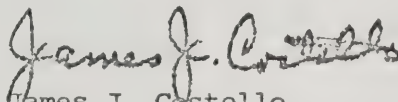
June 15, 1977

used for any purpose other than the current usage, the simple fact is that conditions do change, and the simple likelihood is that the University will have Allerton Park for the centuries. Under the Commission proposal, all successor Boards of Trustees would inherit for the centuries the restrictions created through the proposed dedication by the current Board, even though changed conditions in future might clearly demand that the affected portions of the Park be put to a different use. A court is not likely to sustain actions by a trustee so inconsistent with or contrary to the clear intent of the trust indenture, particularly where no compelling reason is shown to exist which necessitates the inconsistency. Even in the presence of a compelling reason or necessity for the proposed action, it would be extremely unwise for the Board of Trustees to proceed without first obtaining an adjudication or directions from the courts.

Accordingly, from a legal standpoint, my strong advice is that the proposal advanced by the Commission be declined. If a rationale based on educational or research factors is developed which is persuasive that the present Board of Trustees, as trustee of Allerton Park, should take steps now which would prevent all future Boards of Trustees from using the affected portions of the Park for any permissible purpose other than that which would be specified in or implied by the proposed articles of dedication, then my strong advice is that any such proposal be submitted to the courts for adjudication before action is taken.

If you have questions concerning the foregoing or desire further explication I will be pleased to respond.

Very truly yours,



James J. Costello  
University Counsel

- c. Members of the Board of Trustees  
President Corbally  
General Officers







Illinois  
Department of  
Conservation  
life and land together

# Office Memorandum

INPC 64  
Item 23

to: George Fell  
from: John Schwegman *J.S.*  
date: July 11, 1977  
subject: Dusky Salamander Collecting at Chestnut Hills Nature Preserve

As allowed by Dr. Ronald Brandon's research permit, a sample of 105 dusky salamanders was collected on Saturday, June 25, 1977. Andy West accompanied Dr. Brandon, and the slight overcollecting was due to a miscount in the field. Andy returned July 6 for a post-collecting census of the area where the collection was made. His results, together with data from previous sampling of the same area, are given below. He indicated that there was no noticeable reduction in abundance of salamanders July 6 over the numbers they saw June 25.

All collecting was done from area #3 of previous census reports (see attached map).

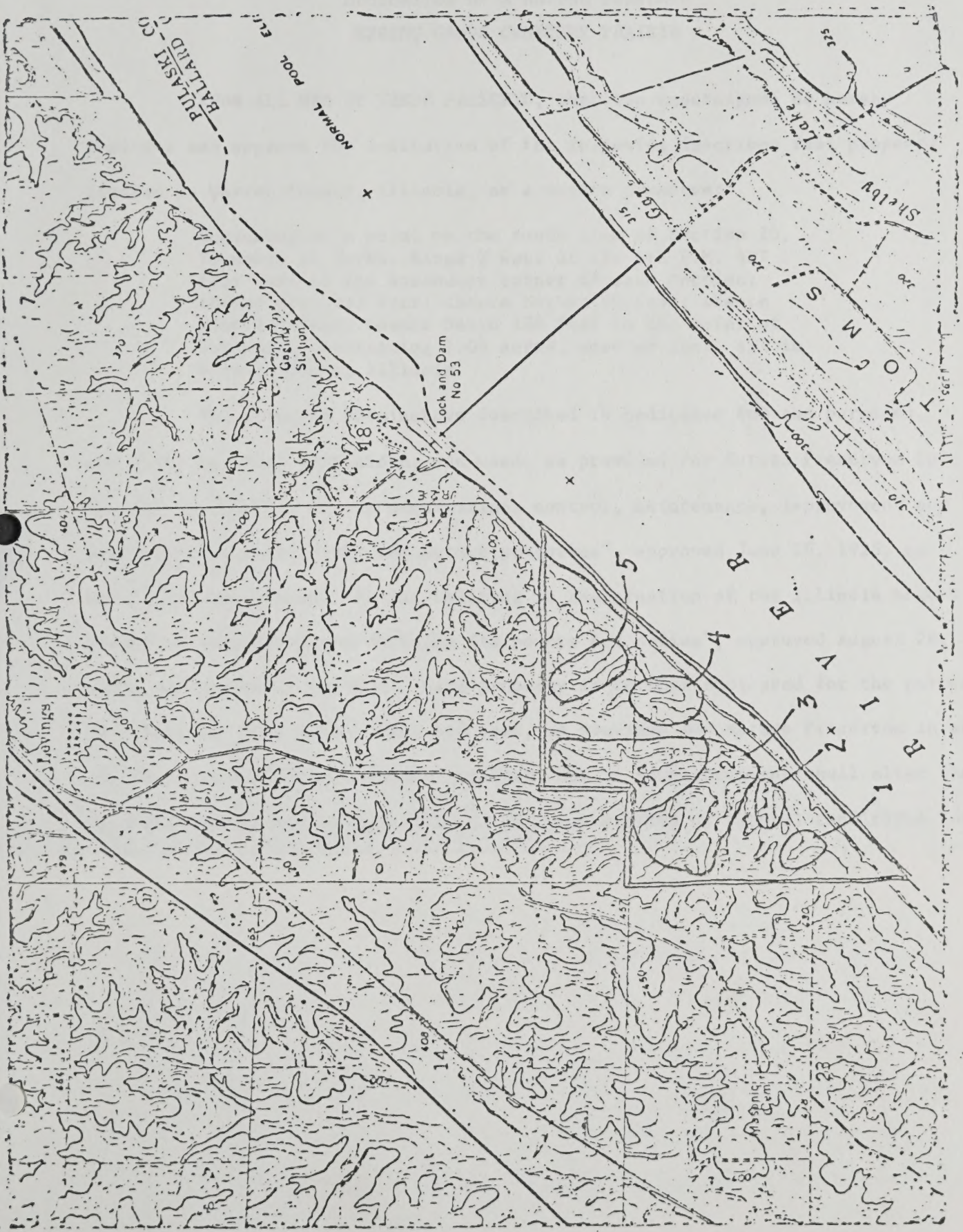
<u>Date</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles &amp; Subadults</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Census Time (hrs.)</u>
June & Sept. 1976	152	345*	497	7.3
March 1977	101	175	276	7.6
July 1977 (Post collection)	116	85	201	6.1

\*The high number of juveniles here probably represents the high number of young-of-the-year in the September sample.

JES:11h  
Enclosure







Ravines examined for dusky  
salamanders (1976)  
3a Riestrich collecting to this portion

CHESTNUT HILLS NATURE PRESERVE  
Pulaski County



CHER 2001

CHER 2001 HHT2 VOLUME 1000000

CHER 2001 HHT2 VOLUME 1000000  
CHER 2001 HHT2 VOLUME 1000000  
CHER 2001 HHT2 VOLUME 1000000





DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE  
SPRING GROVE CEMETERY PRAIRIE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the undersigned do hereby dedicate and approve the dedication of the following described real property located in Warren County, Illinois, as a nature preserve:

Beginning at a point on the south line of Section 20, Township 12 North, Range 2 West of the 4th P.M. 427 feet West of the Southeast corner of said Section; thence West 233 feet; thence North 198 feet; thence East 233 feet; thence South 198 feet to the point of beginning, containing 1.06 acres, more or less, all in Warren County, Illinois.

The property hereinabove described is dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for Nature Preserves in "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", approved June 26, 1925, as heretofore amended and "An Act relating to the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and defining its powers and duties", approved August 28, 1963, as heretofore amended. Said property is further dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for Nature Preserves in any amendment to said Acts enacted hereafter, but no such amendment shall alter the exclusive commitment of said land to the preservation of natural conditions for the purposes specified in said Acts as of the date of this dedication.

This dedication as a nature preserve is made to preserve the natural vegetation on said property. It does not void, alter, or replace the prior dedication of said property as a cemetery, or the rights of decedents of persons buried therein to maintain graves in a manner consistent with normal operation of said cemetery or any existing rights of persons to use lots therein for burial purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1977.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, Board of Trustees of  
Spring Grove Cemetery

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary, Board of Trustees of  
Spring Grove Cemetery

3 0112 112986895